Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1826. No. 1859.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Thursday the Twenty-sixth day of January Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Twelfth day of January in the Sixth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 19th Instant,

AN Invoice of large and small Medicine Chests.

New double barrelled detonating Fowling Pieces.

Smyth's Lavender Water, Essence of Peppermint, Windsor Soap, Smelling Salts, Otta of Roses, Surgeon's Instruments, Lancets, and Syringes.

Holland Tape, White Wine Vinegar, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO

Belonging to a family leaving India, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Argaund hanging and Table Lamps, branch Candlesticks and Shades, Bedsteads and bedding, Cambay Carpets, Sets of Carriage Harness, Sir Wm. Jones's Works, Encyclopedia Britannica, and many other Publications.

AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK,
A Silligrampoe and Pair of Bullocks and 2 Saddle Horses.

Meadows Street, 18th Jan. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Tuesday, the 24th Instant,

THE Few Hhds. that remain of Stein and Sim's PALE ALE, imported per CERES, so highly and generally approved of, and which will be warranted sound.

The Sale will take place at the Godowns immediately behind the Bombay Education Society's School, at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
On Commission,
ELEGANT PLATED
CURRY DISHES
WITH SILVER EDGES,
Price per Pair Rs. 200;
DITTO WITH HOT WATER LINERS
Per Pair Rs. 300.

Meadows Street, 18th Jan. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
TWO PAIR OF
ELEGANT FINISHED
JACKWOOD COUCHES
WITH DAMASK FURNITURE
Per Pair Rs. 175
ALSO
A NEW SQUARE
PIANO FORTE
PRICE Rs. 350.

Meadows Street, 18th January 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 23d Instant,
AT GROVE HOUSE, MAZAGON,

Household Furniture, &c. &c.

THE Property of a Family breaking up Establishment, consisting of Blackwood Tables, Chairs, Couches, Clothes Presses, Bookcases, Sideboards, large and small Bedsteads with Matrass complete, an upright Patent Oblique Pianoforte, by J. Watlen, an Eight day Clock, by James McCabe, Globe Lamps, double and single Wallshades, Candlesticks, with Shades, a Gun, Glass, Queen's and China Wares.

At one o'Clock precisely will be put up, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale an Europe built Barouch with a Pair of fast trotting Chesnut Horses, and a set of Plated Mounted Harness.

Bombay, 18th January 1826.

NORMANDY PIPPINS.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE received for Sale on Commission A FEW Baskets of NORMANDY PIPPINS, imported in the Triumph, in the highest preservation. As the quantity received is very small, an early application for this delicious preserve is requested.

Price per Basket Rs. 10.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1826.

EDINBURGH ALE,

THE Undersigned have received by the Triumph, a few Hhds. of Fine "PALE EDINBURGH ALE," properly prepared for keeping in this Country, which they will sell at their Godowns, Hummum Street, at 100 Rupees per Hhd.

ADAM SKINNER & CO.

BOMBAY,
18th Janua y 1826.

Passage to England,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

TRIUMPH
OF 600 TONS,
Captain THOMAS GREEN,

HAS Elegant accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon and will Sail for London on the 15th February, touching at the Cape of Good Hope. Plans of her Cabins may be seen and further particulars known on application to Captain GREEN, at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1826.

Advertisement.

MRS. WILLIAMSON begs leave to acquaint the Ladies of this settlement that she undertakes to dress and cut hair, make Fashionable Ringlets and False Curls of every description, also sells Composition Oil for preserving the Hair.—Any Orders that she should be favoured with will be punctually attended to, by applying at her house in Kealkadavie.

Bombay, 18th January 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT NOOR BEEBY Mahometan Woman Inhabitant of Bombay. has sold her Dwelling House situated at *Nagachaparrah*, in the vicinity of *Byculla* without the Town Walls; any Person or Persons having any Claim or Demand on the said Premises are hereby requested to make the same known to Cazey SUMSOODIN MAHARY the purchaser thereof within 14 days from the date hereof, or else he or they will be excluded therein.—Dated 18th January 1826.

જાહેરખબર *

ખબર• હીઆંથી• આપીયજે *

શ્રી•મુમખદ્ય•વાલી•મુશલમાં

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Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1826. No. 1859.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH JANUARY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 7 of 1826.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed furloughs to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the dates on which they respectively embark, Lieut. T. Brown of the 11th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant W. Wilkie of the 15th Regt. N. I. Assistant Surgeon D. Fallon.

Lieutenant Colonel Hessman, Commanding the Presidency Division of the Army, is permitted to be absent from his command until the close of the present month.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1826.

No. 8 of 1826.—In addition to the advances authorized to be made on account of Recruiting Parties by the Government General Order of the 9th March 1809, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Division Paymasters to issue advances when required to the several Native Regiments, within their respective ranges, for the purpose of meeting the demands on account of detachments and other occasional services, before the regular period of payment has arrived, such advances being limited to Rupees 1000, and made on the responsibility of Regimental Paymasters and Commanding Officers of Corps.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1826.

No. 9 of 1826.—The following Orders are confirmed.

An Order dated Head Quarters, Field Force Dooab Camp Belgaum 29th November 1825, directing that upon the movement of the Division Head Quarters from Belgaum, the Command of the Station would devolve on Captain Linnock 5th Regiment Madras Native Infantry as Senior Officer who would have charge of all details.

An Order dated camp near Nepanny December 11th 1825, directing that the 4th and 11th Regiments of Light Cavalry be formed into a Brigade from that date Lieutenant Colonel George Gillespie, 4th Regiment of Cavalry to command, Captain Archibald 7th Regiment of Cavalry to be Major of Brigade, also that

The 23d Madras Regiment or W. L. I. The 1st Bombay European Regiment and 1st Bombay Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Compose the 1st Brigade of Infantry.

Major J. Brown, of the 1st Bombay Grenadier Regiment N. I. as Senior Officer to Command until further orders. Captain McDowall, 23d Regiment or W. L. I. to be Major of Brigade.

An Order dated Camp at Ranpore near Nepanny December 13th 1825, directing Lieutenant Colonel Burford 14th Regiment B. N. I. to relieve Major Brown in Command of the 1st Infantry Brigade from that date until the arrival in Camp of Lieutenant Colonel D. Campbell 1st Bombay European Regiment.

An Order dated Camp Cagul December 15th 1825, directing Surgeon Gibson, of the 1st Bombay Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, as Senior Medical Officer of the Bombay Troops, to assume Medical charge from that date of the Left Wing of his Majesty's 20th Regiment and the Details of Pioneers, Ordnance, and Commissariat Departments.

An Order dated at the same place on the 16th December 1825, appointing Serjeant Thomas Darling Deputy Baggage Master, without prejudice to his appointment of Provost Serjeant.

An Order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. dated Camp Poonah 18th November 1825, approving of one by the Officer commanding at Sattarah of the 17th day of that month, permitting Captain Mathews to proceed to the Southern Concan on Medical Certificate, and appointing Captain James Barclay of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Major of Brigade and to have charge of the Bazars and Police, during the absence of Brigade Major Mathews.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1826.

No. 10 of 1826.—In consequence of the death of Lieutenant W. H. Hardy of the Artillery, Supernumerary 1st Lieutenant H. Sutton is brought on the effective strength.

No. 11 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following Return of men of His Majesty's Regiments, permitted to reside at Bombay as out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

Corps.	Names.
20th Foot.....	Serjeant John Potter.
Ditto.....	" Robert Thornley.
67th Foot.....	" John Moore.
Ditto.....	Private Michael Galragan.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1826.

No. 12 of 1826—Lieutenant Charles Ramsay Flint of the 4th Regiment Madras Native Cavalry is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick Certificate, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 13 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army the following extracts of letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors' letter dated the 6th July 1825.

PARA. 2d. We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Tovey of your Establishment to remain in Europe until the sailing for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next season 1825 | 26.

PARA. 3d. We have permitted Captain James Napier of your Establishment to remain in this Country until the month of December next.

PARA. 6th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the service, from the dates mentioned against their respective names viz. Captain Edward Towsey, from the 6th April 1822 Surgeon Dougall Christie, Do. 1st June 1824.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 13th July 1825.

PARA. 2d. We have permitted Lieutenant Frederick H. Billamore to return to his duty on your Establishment.

PARA. 3d. We have granted to Captain J. B. Seely of your Establishment a further extention of his leave of absence for three months.

PARA. 4th. We have appointed Mr. Robert Flower Riddell now at your Presidency an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, provided he is not the Son of a native Indian, that he is not under twenty-two years age or exceptionable in any other respect, subject also to his being examined and found qualified for the profession by your Medical Board. Upon the Conditions before stated we direct you to administer to him the usual Oath of Fidelity to the Company.

PARA. 5th. His Order of Rank will be forwarded to you at an early opportunity.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1826.

No. 14 of 1826.—The Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain A. Gordon, of the 1st Madras European Regiment and first Assistant to the Resident at Nagpore, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health on the Alfred Free Trader.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1826.

No. 15 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following orders.

A District order by Lieutenant Colonel Egan, dated Severndroog 28th November 1825, directing Captain Hughes to receive charge of the Ordnance Store Department, on the departure of Lieutenant Webbe for field service.

A Division Order dated 8th December 1825, by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Pollock, C. B. appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Cunningham, of the 44th Regiment Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to the Dooab Field Force.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1826.

No. 16 of 1826.—Samuel Sproule, Esquire 1st Member of the Medical Board is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, according to the Regulations, and the Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Honorable Court of Directors the zeal and ability which have marked the progress of that Gentleman through a long period of service in this Country.

Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, of the 11th Regiment N. I. and Collector in Candiesh is permitted to proceed on sick certificate, to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to St. Helena, for a period of eighteen months.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1826.

No. 17 of 1826.—The following appointments are sanctioned.

Engineers.

Lieutenant Stephen Slight, to be Executive Engineer at Poona.

Lieutenant A. C. Peat, to be Executive Engineer at Surat and Broach.

Lieutenant Robert Foster, to be Executive Engineer in the Northern Districts of Guzerat.

No. 18 of 1826.—Lieutenant R. H. Robinson, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry is appointed to act as Quarter Master to the left wing of that Regiment until further Orders.

No. 19 of 1826.—Ensign H. A. Lawrence, of the 4th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate under the existing Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1826.

No. 20 of 1826.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furloughs to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the dates on which they respectively embark.

Lieutenant W. F. Allen, 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign E. Carpenter 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

Our brother of the Courier, has very kindly obliged us with the following interesting history of the tragical persecutions, to which the Knights Templars owed the destructions of their order (it having been sent him for publication) and in acknowledging the favour we return him our best thanks.

The general history of the valiant Order of Knights Templars is well known, but it is to the latter part of their history that at the present moment I wish to draw your attention. The Institution it will be remembered originated in the zeal of certain French knights who observing the miseries to which the Pilgrims to the holy land were exposed from the enmity of the Saracens, formed themselves into a body for their protection—By degrees the order acquired numbers and strength, and power and riches soon followed. In the crusades, of course, the soldiers of the military orders acted a conspicuous part: with their valorous exploits on the plains of Syria, and before the walls of her cities, the chronicles of the time and the pages of later historians are filled. In every deadly onset, the standard of the Temple still waved over the foremost christian ranks, while the dreaded war cry of *Beauchamp* chilled the hearts of the Infidels and on that disastrous day which saw the holy land again abandoned to the saracen arms, the red-cross knights were the last of the christians who in the fire of chivalry, attested by their blood, their gallant, tho' perhaps mistaken zeal. Of the proceedings which led to their suppression, I shall now give a brief account.

The History of the proceedings against the order in France, will fully illustrate the character of this persecution. The measures pursued in the other countries of Europe were in a great degree similar, only attended with circumstances of less cruelty——on the 13th of October 1307 the grand Master and a number of knights were arrested in the Palace of the Temple at Paris on the same day, a general seizure of the persons and possessions of the knights took place throughout France, they were cast into prison; all counsel was denied them; and an Inquisitor, Guilliaume de Paris, was directed to interrogate several of them respecting their pretended Guilt. The application of exquisite tortures drew from many the desired avowal of crimes to which they were strangers! Throughout all France Philip the fair, then king, authorised certain persons, bearing no commissions from the papal Court, to examine the accused. Pope Clement the 5th jealous of these measures, suspended the authority of the royal commissioners. The scruples of his Holiness were however at last overcome by the numerous extorted confessions which Philip had thus provided, and in the month of June 1308 the investigations were received, and to debar the victims from every hope of escape, an Edict was issued against all who should afford them assistance, counsel or favor. The members of this commission consisted principally of some of the chief French Ecclesiastics: at the same time similar proceedings took place throughout nearly the whole of Europe—at length on the 26th of November the grand master, James de Molai, was conducted before the commissioners. He requested the means of procuring counsel and preparing the Defence of the order, but in vain: he, then firmly and strenuously denied the crimes of which the knights were accused. These might be comprised under two heads, heresy and immorality: with regard to the first, they were charged with both Idolatry and Islamism. It was alledged that they worshiped a cat and a calf, and that they paid religious adoration to certain shapeless images of wood. They were charged with renouncing Jesus Christ at the time of their reception into the order, with spitting and trampling on the cross, and with other minor infractions of religious discipline. The accusation of immorality, imputed to them every crime which renders man most wicked and detestable, and it was pretended, that these enormous practices were sanctioned and rendered obligatory by the statutes of the order.—At length several of the Knights who had expressed their determination to defend the order, were brought before the commissioners, and their conduct, on this occasion was that of brave and innocent men, on being asked if they were willing to take upon themselves the task of defending the order, they firmly answered *even to Death* at the same time avowing their entire innocence—Seven of the Knights who were tortured to confess guilt at a previous examination, now boldly retracted that confession. Upwards of nine hundred of the Templars were assembled, all of them anxious to vindicate the innocence and the honor of the order, seventy five of the number were appointed by their companions to prepare the dfeence, and four were allowed to be present at the examination of the witnesses. While these proceedings were carrying on, an Archbishop of Lens convened a council at Paris, instituted a personal process against many of the Templars who were prepared to co-operate with their brethern in the common defence, thus depriving the accused of the benefit of their exertions and testimony. At this council such of the Templars as refused to make an avowal of guilt were declared to be unreconciled heretics and as such condemned to imprisonment, all who retracted their extorted false confessions were delivered up to the civil powers and condemned to be burned. The four defenders of the order appealed to the justice of the commission but found no redress, & on the 11th of May 1310 these victims were delivered up to the flames. Their conduct on this last trial of their fortitude was worthy of the high character which their former renown had purchased. Every act was practised to allure them to life and shame; pardon and liberty were offered by the royal persecutor to all who would brand themselves with guilt; but resisting to the last so mean a degradation, they invoked the name of God, and were consumed in the Flames. Fifty four Knights perished on this occasion.

This terrible example was not without its due effect on the survivors. Forty four of the defenders of the order were induced through fear, to renounce that honorable character. Proceedings equal in cruelty to those of the Council of the Bishop of Lens took place at various other provincial councils in France. The papal commission prorogued it's sittings from May till Nov., when it reassembled, and proceeded on the examinations; but numbers of the most intrepid champions of the order had perished, in the mean time, on the numerous piles which were lighted throughout France, while the creatures of Philip had been busily working on the terrors and hopes of others, notwithstanding this influence, numbers of the Knights still persisted in maintaining before the representatives of the Pope, their own and their companions innocence.

The period that was to abolish this illustrious and persecuted order now arrived, on the 13th of October 1311 the anniversary of that fatal day on which four years previously the Templars had been bound in chains throughout France, a Council of the Church assembled at Bienne in Dauphiny, to decide amongst other matters on the Fate of the unfortunate Templars. Before this venerable assembly of the Fathers of the Church, nine of the Knights presented themselves, to maintain to the last in the name of nearly two thousand of their brothers, the honor of their character and the integrity of their lives—The Pontiff violating every principle of justice, cast these courageous champions of the truth into prison. The prelates convened to the Council, were scandalized at this new outrage, and Clement perceiving the evil aspect of affairs immediately terminated the Session. In the beginning of the following year, the Pope having collected several of the Prelates and Cardinals abolished the order, *per viam provisionis*, in a secret consistory; a measure which was doubtless owing to the representations of Philip the Fair who early in the year had arrived at Bienne, accompanied by three Sons. The second Sessions of the Council was held on the 3d of April, when the Decree for the abolition of the order was promulgated in the presence of the French Monarch.

But the consummation of this infamous transactions remains to be related—The fate of the Grand master of the order, and some of the Preceptors, had been expressly reserved for the Pontiff's own judgement. Certain dignified Ecclesiastics were appointed by him to perform the office of Judges, and on the 18th of March 1313, the Trial commenced at Paris. Four Knights, amongst whom was the Grand Master, were brought before the Commissioners on a scaffold erected for that purpose. Two of the accused renewed their confession of guilty, but the Grand Master and Guy, the Brother of the Prince of Dauphiny, persisting in maintaining their innocence, received the Judgement of the Commissioners without being allowed to enter into their defence, and immediately afterwards were condemned, by the Royal Council, to the Flames. In the gradual and exquisite tortures which a slow fire inflicted, the Grand Master expiated his only guilt, a confession of criminality which had been formerly extorted from him. He and his Companion perished with the constancy of those who know themselves to be martyrs to the truth. Thus, at length, was the heart of Philip, by nature formed to cruelty, glutted with this last act of blood. His subtle malice, however, overleaping itself by the inhumanity of these measures, changed the tide of public feeling, which at the commencement of the

persecutions he had succeeded in turning against the Templars. The ashes of these last victims, over which many tears were shed, were collected and preserved with religious veneration.

The fate of the order in the other Countries of Europe I shall have occasion to mention hereafter; and shall now proceed to enquire more minutely into the origin of these proceedings.

In attempting to investigate the causes of great political phenomena, we often undertake a hopeless task. To suppose that every important event must have had an adequately important cause, is to presume, that men act only on the suggestions of judgement. It is to the thousand accidents of passions, of feelings, and of circumstances unimportant in themselves, but often of the highest consequence in their results, that we are to look for the springs of human actions. It is seldom indeed, that any extraordinary event can be traced up to one powerful cause: as in the physical system, the health is often subdued while it is impossible to point out the various circumstances which have induced the complaint, so in the moral world we frequently find the most surprising changes occuring without our being able to account for them, by referring them to a satisfactory origin.

It ought not therefore to be a matter of astonishment to us, that the true causes which led to the suppression of the order of Knights Templars, have remained veiled in much obscurity; and that in the absence of all probable cause for so execrable a persecution, historians should have endeavoured to discover it in the guilt of the victims. Perhaps however a strict and impartial investigation into the character of Philip the Fair, and the politics of his Court, together with an accurate observation of the influence of his counsels or the measuers of the holy-see, might enable us in a certain degree to solve this difficult problem.

The quarrel of the French King with the sovereign Pontiff Boniface 8th is the first circumstance of his reign which seems in any degree to elucidate the present question. The imperious obstinacy and the unappeaseable rancour of the French monarch, gave this contest a character of personal animosity, which raised in the mind of Philip an insuperable feeling of hatred towards all those who had rendered any assistance to his great enemy. The Templars it seems, had been guilty of this offence. Another source of ill-will against the Knights arose during the popular commotion, which took place at Paris in consequence of the frequent debasement of the coin, a circumstance which we shall shortly notice more particularly. At that time the King was residing in the palace of the Knights when the tumult was appeased, and the King's person preserved from insult and danger. The essential service thus rendered him, only encreased the acrimony of Philip's hatred. His Jealousy was equally excited, whether he believed, with some historians, that the Templars were the more easily enabled to quell the tumult, from the part which they had taken in exciting it, or with others, that they accomplished it solely by the influence which they had acquired over the public mind. But it is to the necessitous avarice of Philip the Fair, that we are to look for the Chief cause of this persecution. Although possessed of considerable revenues, Philip was always poor; and to supply his wants, he resorted to means alike disgraceful to himself, and destructive to his subjects. Repeated debasements of the coin were followed by the repeated complaints of his people, and by as frequent promises to restore it to the antient standard. These promises were broken, and the King resorted to still more infamous expedients for supplying his exchequer. To seize in one day upon all the Jews within his Territory, to banish them from France, and to confiscate their goods, was a fit prelude to the unparalelled atrocities which succeeded.

It was easy by the mere exertion of his own Tyrannical power, to oppress as to exterminate a body of innocent men, who had few claims on the sympathy of the rest of the world and who had been for ages the prey of every grasping sovereign in Europe, but to accomplish the destruction of a noble and gallant order whose riches and influence were alike to be dreaded and, who reckoned amongst their numbers some of the highest and the proudest of the land, was a task which required some more subtle contrivances: the golden reward, however, was sufficient to tempt the avarice of Philip, and his unfeeling and obstinate temper was a guarantee for his success, that this, indeed, was one of the principal causes of Philip's persecution of the order, has been often asserted by historians. There is no doubt, that he originally intended to confiscate all the riches of the Templars to his own use, to which, according to law, he would have been entitled on their condemnation as hereties, and amongst the French records it appears, that this very question was propounded by him. It is singular that in the letter Clement sent to the commissioners appointed to proceed amongst the English Templars, the Pontiff should have thought it necessary on the part of the French King expressly to disclaim any imputation of his zeal originating in his avarice. This clearly proves what the opinions of men on the subject were at that time. It is true that by the decree of the Council of Brenne, the estates of the Templars were all conferred on the order of St. John of Jerusalem; but it was nearly Ten years before the French King could be prevailed upon entirely to yield them up. Moreover he appropriated nearly all the moveables of the Knights to himself and retained likewise a large sum of money to defray the expenses of the prosecution. The Templars have been accused of unjustly grasping at the riches of others, but where do we find in their history an instance which can compete with this perfect example of cruelty and avarice which the history of Philip the fair displays.

EXCHANGE.

On London. 6 mon's. 1 | 10*d*. to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1826.

Official accounts of the late successful engagement near Prome, have not yet reached Bombay; and the only article of interest in the last Calcutta Government Gazette, is the following extract.

"Six Officers of the Siamese Army of co-operation had arrived at Martaban with letters from the Talien General ROWN ROWN, announcing his approach with a Force consisting of 10,000 men. These are understood to be all Taliens, emigrants from Pegu, who had been driven by Burmese oppression, to settle in Siam. The Martaban Zemindars rear'd them as brothers, and are ready to co-operate with them against the Burmese. The ROWN ROWN had sent many confidential messages through the Zemindars, evincing a great desire to settle again in his native country; and he has with him some of the descendants of the old Pegu Dynasty. The whole body of Talien Emigrants in Siam, computed at 100,000, it is said would gladdy embrace the opportunity of re-establishing themselves in their native land, while the Siamese Government, it is believed, would not be averse to see the kingdom of Pegu under a friendly power, instead of reverting to their inveterate enemies the Burmese."

Just as our paper was going to press, the following extra Bengal Hurkaru arrived.

Calcutta, 10 A. M. Dec. 30, 1825.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the *Commodore Hayes*, from England 5th June, Madras 20th October, and Rangoon 13th December.

This Ship brings the important intelligence of a "most decisive victory" having been "gained over the Burmese at Prome, after being engaged three days, with comparatively little loss on our side."

The following is a list of the killed and wounded.

Killed.

Lieutenant T. B. M. Sutherland, and William Gossep, H. M. 41st Regiment.

Lieut. H. C. K. Proctor, H. M. 38th Regiment. Captain Dawson, of H. M. Ship *Arackne*.

Wounded.

Ensign J. Campbell, Royal Regiment, since dead.

Lieut. Abbott, Bengal Engineers, slightly.

Lieut. Underwood, Madras ditto, severely not dangerously.

Captain and Brevet Major Backhouse, H. M. 47th Regiment ditto ditto.

Lieut J. Gordon H. M. 47th Regiment ditto ditto.

Major W. S. Gally. H. M. 87th Regt. slightly.

Lieut. J. G. Baylee, ditto dangerously, since dead.

We presume an extra Government Gazette will be issued, in the course of the day, and contain the Despatches brought by the *Commodore Hayes*.

By the latest intelligence we have obtained from Bhurtpore, it appears a partial attack had been made, to prevent annoyance to the working parties. A neighbouring village had been cleared of the enemy, and the works were proceeding rapidly, but the breaching batteries had not been erected.

A report is in circulation amongst the natives, of a sortie having been made from the fort, and that the issue was favourable to the Bhurtporians, but from the nature of our force, the account is far from probable.

It is said, that in consequence of a refractory spirit having been evinced, by a Raja and some petty chiefs in Kattyawar, a detachment of Infantry and Cavalry was about to proceeded in that direction.

We regret to hear, that our troops at Colapore, have been under some alarm, from the Cholera having made its appearance in camp, the following extract from a letter lately received, contains the information, with many other interesting particulars.

"On the 25th December a man of the European Regt. died of the Cholera, and the day following, one of the Foot Artillery, and another belonging to the 20th Regt. shared the same fate; which was sufficient to cause considerable apprehensions, as to its future progress: measures were therefore adopted, with all possible expedition to arrest it; and as an idea has long been entertained at Madras, that the disease is most generally fatal in a crowded population, a division was immediately made, and two distinct camps formed, three miles asunder; and by changing ground daily, some favorable effect is expected. By these movements the Raja sees his fort invested by camps, which disappear and return again, with a rapidity that borders on magic.—The natives with their usual faith in *jadoo* believe, he has produced the epidemic amongst our people, by the assistance of a demon who inhabits a neighbouring hill, and that nothing will appease the fiend but our departure from this place, or bribing him with 40 rupees! which in these times, may be considered moderate enough for devil."

"In walking round the rampart of the Fort, it appeared to me far from strong, and there are certainly many parts, where success must attend a determined escalade. It is supplied with guns, from 4 to 12 pounders in profusion, one half of which, are English, and nearly all in good order; but shot or other ammunition no where visible."

"The two hill forts, Pown Ghur and Penowl Ghur, about 10 miles N. W. from Colapore, are considered the strongest in this neighbourhood. Penowl Ghur, is about 3 miles and a half in circumference, and connected with Pown Ghur at one point by a neck of land, both of them being situated on rocks, from 250 to 300 feet elevation, from which spring natural ramparts, of basalt from 30 to 60 feet of perpendicular scarp, which is surmounted by the works, consisting of other ramparts, with breast works, which appear quite sufficient defence, nature having rendered these heights so difficult of access."

"After ascending a barren rock, of such little promise, the interior affords the most inchanting surprise, being furnished with a very neat town, lofty trees, and gardens well supplied with fine sheets of clear water, forming the most beautiful scenes that could be imagined."

"The Raja is a man of rather a fierce aspect. He is a great sportsman, and expert at all the arts of native warfare."

"We are now about 11 miles from Colapore, and it is probable we may have to retrace our steps, as a Jageerdar under the Raja, has declared himself independent."

The Company's Opium sales commenced on Monday last when about 1250 Chests were sold at an average rate of 1,988-1-72.

We have been informed, that the H. C. Ship Discovery is preparing for sea; and will sail again towards the end of this month under the command of Lieut. Brucks, for the purpose of continuing the survey of the Persian Gulph, we alluded to in a former number. Much has already been carefully executed, and we believe it is now intended to commence with a survey of the different entrances to the Euphrates, and after correctly ascertaining those of other rivers in the neighbourhood, the survey will be continued along the Persian coast, and that in the vicinity of the Indus. This will prove a work of considerable interest to the literary world; by its embracing the track pursued by Nearchus; the first European navigator who traversed the sea, between the Indus and the Euphrates.

In consequence of the assistance afforded by England to the Haytians, when struggling for emancipation from French authority, British merchants were granted considerable privileges above those of any other nation trading to their ports: but from the first of this month, such indulgences were to cease, as the British Government had refused to acknowledge, the independence which it formerly helpld to establish.

This apparent inconsistency on the part of England, has been severely censured, and it would be with justice, if the transactions of former times were only considered; for when England was engaged in a war with France, she ought to have recognised the Government, produced by a revolution as had suited her convenience to promote; otherwise, assistance was little better than an act of treachery, to delude a nation into confidence, which was to be betrayed, whenever it might be considered expedient.

But the period has passed, when England ought to have acknowledged that independence in words, which she had already approved in fact. Not that a mere lapse of time has weakened the claim, as though it were subject to the statute of limitations; but the Government of Hayti having offered a sum of money to France for the relinquishment of her title, proves its existence, which ought to have been boldly denied, (particularly as it had already been bought with iron, a currency, in the transfer of kingdoms, more usual than gold) for while the Haytians themselves, are endeavouring to purchase out the interest of France in the estate, they can scarcely expect that other nations will acknowledge a title to be good, which is thus allowed on their part, to be defective.

A circumstantial narrative of a dreadful wreck, on a coral reef near Sydney, has been published at Madras, where many of the unfortunate sufferers have lately arrived; and as few recent occurrences have been equally deserving attention, we have offered it our readers under the pursuasion, that it cannot be pass'd over with indifference.

Some of our troops having lately suffered severely, from a gale, on their passage to Arracan, the following account of their disasters, will doubtless be interesting to most of our readers.

"It appears, that the vessels sent for the reception of the Grenadiers, and to convey them from Cox's bazar, to Arracan, are *flat bottomed*, their length 80 feet, beam 12, and but 4 from the gunnel downwards, a false deck divided into 4 pieces, 3 of which are nalled down, and the 4th left open as a hatchway, is the only covering; but as the baggage must occupy this covered space, the men are exposed on deck to every change of weather, and to prevent their falling overboard, a rope is passed round supported by iron stanchions. 10 of these vessels with a gun boat as convoy arriving at Cox's bazar, 5 Companies were embarked, which with the crews made the number of men on board of each about 80 men, and trusting to a chance wind carrying them a certain distance, in a given period, these poor fellows put to sea with but 4 days' provisions, at 7 P. M. on the evening of the 5th. The 6th having been a quiet day with a westerly wind, considerable progress was made, and the fleet came to anchor at sunset.

The 7th was also quiet, the troops reached Norial Island at sunset, and were landed to cook their first meal from the time of leaving Cox's bazar. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, the boats were again under weigh, and by evening the fleet had attained the Main Land. On the 9th with an easterly wind, anchors were again raised but as some of the boats drifted out to sea, it was with some difficulty the fleet collected, and cast anchor on the ground occupied the preceding evening. The wind now came round to the N. E. and the fleet sailed close in shore during the day of the 10th and anchored at sunset. In the night the wind is represented as having blown very fresh off shore, and caused a great swell which continuing on the morning of the 11th no voluntary movement was made by the fleet, but at 10 A. M. the violence of the wind had increased considerably, and Major Craigie's boat lost her anchor, Captain Moore's cable also parted, but a grapnel he had on board, saved him. The Major made sail, and with the Convoy gun boat, followed the course of two others, which had separated from the fleet on the preceding evening. By mid-day, these boats had sailed out of sight of the fleet."

"Of the remaining seven, boat No. 6 lost her anchor, and drifted to sea at 3 P. M. Boat No. 11 followed her, at 4 and at 5, the wind blew a perfect gale, whose fury did not abate till 10, after this hour the wind continued fresh for some time, but it had become calm by morning, with the sun, the easterly wind again arose, during the night all the boats except one had left their anchors, which boat made Narial Island on the evening of the 12th, the poor creatures on board having been exposed to rain from 10 A. M. of the 11th, till 2. P. M. of the 12th."

"On the Island, Captains Pringle and Lane with their men were found without provisions, all having been lost when their boats were wrecked, the boat of the latter gentleman had been cast upon the rocks which encircle Narial Island, except on the N. N. E. extremity, and his landing had been attended with the loss of 1 Seapoy and 1 of the crew. The boat which arrived last, having a small supply of provisions, it was divided amongst the men, and on the evening of the 12th, their second meal was eaten. Intelligence of their distress was sent to the Naaf, in the only remaining boat, and assistance was given by the left wing of the Corps, but it was not till the 17th, that they reached Mungdoo, a strong northerly wind having prevented their moving on the 16th. Whilst at Narial, the Troops were sickly, attributable no doubt to exposure and irregularity in their food. On the 17th, all the men had reached Teak Naaf except Lieutenant Richardson's party."

Bombay Courier.

In a former number we gave a short sketch of the operations against Bhurtpore, up to the 13th ultimo. From accounts with which we have been since favoured, it appears that the Engineers continued to reconnoitre till the 17th, when working-parties were ordered, for the purpose, we suppose, of erecting batteries. From that period till the 23d, nothing of consequence took place. On the latter day a brigade of cavalry and two Regts. N. I. moved towards the bund of the Jheel, or tank, for the purpose of diverting the attention of the enemy, while part of the troops attacked a fortified village leading into the Fort, and which was carried with little loss. On the 24th the mortar batteries, which had been established at the distance of 450 yards, opened on the fort, and continued to play during the day with considerable effect. The eighteen pounder batteries had also been established at the distance of 800 yards from the works of the town. On the 25th our guns continued firing every minute by salvos, and by way of change, the Horse Artillery occasionally took a run near the FUTTY BOORJ, and gave the enemy a few vollies of shells and shrapnells. The fire from the fort had considerably diminished on he 25th, and it was supposed that they had few guns remainig on the side where our batteries were established. The Bhurtporeans had also attacked the village carried by our troops on the 23d, but were repulsed.

We have seen other accounts from the neighbourhood of Bhurtpore up to the 27th ultimo, which state that the town had been several times set on fire by our shells, and it was supposed would give in in three or four days, when it would become necessary to bombard the citadel.

The battering train employed in the operations against Bhurtpore consists of 38 iron battering guns—60 mortars, none under 8-inch—12 8-inch howitzers—50 12-pounders, 5½-inch howitzers, and 6-pounders.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence, between a very worthy member of our Society, who lately embarked for England, and some of the most respectable natives of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January, 1826.

To

WILLIAM ASHBULNER MORGAN ESQ.

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

We, the undersigned, Bankers, Merchants, Shop-keepers, and others, Native Inhabitants of Bombay, beg to testify our regret at your approaching departure. The great confidence and trust which we placed in you, as well in our private as our public concerns, will make us feel your loss very deeply, relying, as we did on all occasions, upon the superior advice you were so well qualified to give, from your acquaintance with all our religious customs and rules, and also our family transactions.—From your long residence in Bombay, during which your time was so usefully occupied in the practice of your profession, we derived great advantage and benefit, no less from your legal knowledge than from the kindness of your disposition, which prompted you at all times to be our protector. We request you, therefore, to accept our heartfelt acknowledgments for your past services, and our best wishes for a safe and agreeable passage to your native country; and we trust that we shall continue to receive the same kindness and protection from your Brother Mr. Edmund Cobb Morgan, to whom you have introduced us. We desire that you will believe us at all times ready, as far as we can, to promote your interests, and to contribute to your happiness, and we beg to subscribe ourselves,

Sir, Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE,
MADOWDASS RUNSORDASS,
NAGURDASS HIRJEE MODEE,
ZEVERCHUND ATMARAM,
DAVEDASS HURJEEVUNDASS,
DHACKJEE DADAJEE,
FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,
JEMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
CURSETJEE ARDASUR,
HORMUSJEE DORABJEE,
JEHANGEER ARDASUR,
CURSETJEE MANUCKJEE,
FURDOONJEE LIMJEE,
JEHANGEER NUSSURWANJEE,
HORMUSJEE DHUNJEE,
MAHOMED ALLI ROGEY,
CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE,
CAWASJEE MANUCKJEE,
BALCRUSTNA AND GOPALL,
NANJEE SHESCURN,
NOWROJEE MANUCKJEE,
MOORLEEDHUR SUMBOODASS,
MEGJEE ABOOCHUND,
AMERCHUND BUDRECHUND,
BAPOJEE RUNCHOR SETT,
TURVADY ARJOONJEE NATHJEE,
NOWROTUMDASS HURRYBHOY,
PRANJEWUN ANUPDASS,
PATELL JEWAN NAGJEE,
JADOWJEE CHABELCHUND,
HURKA PURSHOTUM,
BHICAJEE MERJEE AND CO.
DADABHOY PESTONJEE,
GOVERDHUNJEE NATHJEE MAHARAJ
CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,
MUNMOHUNDASS FOR MANORDASS
DWARKADASS,
TULSEEDASS MANUCKJEE AND CO
SADASEW CASSINATH,
PESTONJEE BHICAJEE,
MOTEECHUND AMEECHUND,
RAMDASS BHUGWANDASS,
D. CAWASJEE MANUCJEE,
EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS,
BURJORJEE NANABHOY,
MAHOMED IBRAHIM MUCKBA,
NARONDASS TOOLSEEDASS,
SAMULDASS HURRYBHOY,
BHUGWANDASS LUCKMECHUND,
KAZEE GOOLAM HOOSSINE MAHRY

To the principal Native Merchants, Bankers, and other Native Inhabitants of Bombay, who have done me the favor of addressing me in their letter of yesterday's date.

GENTLEMEN,

Allow me to return my very grateful thanks for the unexpected, and to me highly valuable, letter, which I have just received from you.

To reflect, on my approaching departure from Bombay, that I have merited your good opinion, in the management of the numerious important and confidential affairs which have been intrusted by you to my care during a very long residence amongst you, is one of the greatest gratifications that I can enjoy; and the highly flattering manner in which you have expressed your disinterested opinion, is I assure you, deeply felt by me, and duly appreciated.

If I arrive safely in my native country, I shall be at all times most happy to hear of your prosperity and welfare, and do sincerely trust that you will continue to enjoy that prosperity which has hitherto so eminently attended you.

I beg to subscribe myself,
Your much obliged, faithful
and obedient servant,
W. A. MORGAN.

Bombay, 2d January, 1826.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Capt. T. Wilkinson, 6th Bengal Lt. Cy.
Capt. S. D. Siordet, 20th Regt.
Major George Tovey, H. M. 20th Foot.
Surg. Archd. Arnett, H. M. 20th Foot.
Major T. Morgan, 7th Regt.
Capt. W. Jameson, 3d Cy.
Assist. Surgeon Wm. Taylor, Dy. M. Storekeeper N. D. G.
Assist. Surgeon C. D. Straker, H. M. 6th Regt.
Lieut. R. J. Littlewood, Pioneers.
Capt. Robt. Mansfield, 5th Lt. Cy.
Cornet G. O. Reeves, 3d Lt. Cy.
Capt. G. J. C. Paul, 3d Lt. Cy.
DEPARTURES.---Lieut. Kingston Egan.
Capt. Browne, J. H. F.
Lieut. G. Thornton, 10th Regt.
Capt. S. D. Siordet, Pioneers.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Jan. 13th, Ship Shaw Byramgore, John Crockett, Commander, from China 15th Nov. touched at Singapore and Malacca.

Do. American Brig Cornelia, George Archer, Junior, Commander, from Boston and Isle of France, left 19th Nov.

14th, Ship Edmonstone, Wm. Morgan, Commander, from China, 29th Oct. Penang 17th Nov.

Do. Ship Sunbury, J. M. Budwell, Commander, from Calcutta 6th Dec. touched at Cochin.

15th, Grab Gungasagur, Nathoo Peerbhoy, Syrang, from Calicut, 25th Dec.

Passengers per Byramgore.-- Mrs. Crockett and 2 Children, Doctor Taylor, H. C. Service.

Do. per Edmonstone.---Mr. McLeod.

Do. per Sunbury.-- Mrs. E. Budwell.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 10th, Ship Alfred, John Lamb, Commander to Liverpool.

12th, Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang, to Goa.

Passengers by Alfred.—Mrs. Archibald Robertson, Mrs. Chas. Norris, Lieut. Col. A. Robertson, Dr. Saml. Sproull, Captain A. Gordon, Madras Establishment, Revd. A. Kenney, William Havell, Esq. Ensign H. Laurence 4th Regt. B. N. I. Master Archd. David Robertson, Master John Mcdonnel Robertson, Miss Matilda Robertson.

Ditto by Ketch Chacer.---Captain Jas. Jeacks, H. C. M.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Lonach for London.
Good Success for China.
Cornwallis for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—December 20. Ship Nearchus, T. Baker, from China 28th August, Manilla, and Singapore 5th November.

Passenger per Nearchus.—Mr. McLachlan, of the Country Service.

DEPARTURES.—December 18. Ship Albion, C. Weller, for London.

Do. American Ship Beverly, J. Whitney, for Boston.

19. Ship Shaw Inshaw, D. Robertson, for Madras.

Do. American Ship Coral, H. King, for Boston.

Do. Hamilton, W. W. Sever, for Boston.

20. Ship David Clark, J. B. Viles, for Rangoon.

Do. Mellish, G. W. Cole, for London via Madras.

24. Ship Volunteer, M. J. Crawby, for Arracan.

25th. Ship Malvina, Charles Howard, commander for Prince of Wales' Island.

27th. Dutch Ship Burong, W. Lister, commander, for Padang.

Do. Arab Ship Derria Beggy, Mahomood Nacoda, for Judda.

Per Ship Malvina, for Singapore.---Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Glass.

Per Ship Malabar; for Bombay.---Mrs. Skitter and Child: Ensign G. Penchard; Rev. J. Hawtayne, Archdeacon of Bombay; one Native Merchant; one European for Point de Galle; and Miss Abbott for Quilon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—December 27th, Ship Carron, Captain W. Spiers, from Rangoon 19th December.

Do. Ship Woodford, Captain A. Chapman, from Calcutta 18th December.

28th. Ship Sir Thomas Munro, Captain E. R. Arthur, from Rangoon.

29th. American Ship Norfolk, Captain A. Greig, from Port Jackson 7th October.

30th, Ship General Wood, Captain J. Hudson, from Rangoon 30th December.

December 31st. Ship David Scott, Captain Thornhill, from Calcutta 21st December.

Do. Brig Jessy, Captain Mouatt, from Coringa 29th December.

January 2d, Ship Hercules, Captain John Heron, from Arracan 26th December.

Do. H. C. Transport Ship Bengal Merchant, Captain R. L. Garrick, from Rangoon 24th December.

Do. Ship Aurora, Captain P. Earl, from Rangoon 26th December.

Do. Ship Hamenshaw, Captain W. B. Davidson, from Rangoon 26th December.

31. Ship Thetis, Captain C. T. Davis, from Arracan 26th December.

Do. Ship Anna Robertson, Captain H. Potter, from Arracan 26th December.

Passengers by the Hercules.---Captain Cox, Lieuts. Hadart and Dodd, H. M. 54th Regiment, Capt. Pasmore, Capt. Fryer, 10th Regt. N. I.; Ensign Fennell; Surg. Logan, and a Detachment of H. M. 54th Regt.

By the Thetis.---Capt. J. Leslie, 54th Regt. Capt. Crawford, Artillery, Lieut. and Adjt. Hill, H. M. 54th Regt., Lieut. Coote, do., Lieut. Tobin, Ensign Holt, do. Lieut. Kennan.

By the Anna Robertson.---Brigadier Fair; Captain Adell, Bengal Establishment, Lieut. Macvitie, 49th B. N. I.

H. M. 54th Regiment has arrived by this opportunity.

By the Bengal Merchant.---Surgeon Smyth, H. M. 45th Regt., Capt. M'Lean, 41st Regt., Captain Bird, 31st Light Infantry, Lieut. Chalon, 33d N. I., Lieut. Buchanan, 32d N. I., Asst. Surg. Tracy, 22d Regt., Conductor Hobart, 18 Europeans and 81 Natives Sick.

By the Aurora.---Colonel Brook.

By the Norfolk.---Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Stewart and Child, Mrs. Dick and Child, Mrs. Wymer and 2 Children; Major Robin; Captains Dick, Blard, Corbyn; Lieutenants Clinton, Stewart, Wymer: Doctor Nisbett; Miss Fyglie, and 75 Men of different Regiments.

By the David Scott.---Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Collins, Capt. Smith, Messrs. George, Paul, Gregory and Corral.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Monday, the 19th instant, the Lady of Captain Ottey, 11th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.---On the 25th June, 1825, off the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Florentia, Lieutenant Colonel F. F. Staunton, C. B. of the 2d Grenadier Regiment Bombay N. I. Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor General.

This distinguished Officer's gallant defence of Koraigaum is too well known to need the feeble aid of private eulogium. It is engrafted in the page of history, and the pillar erected by Government near the spot of this memorable action, transmits his name to posterity, high in the ranks of Fame.

At Bombay, on the 8th instant, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Khatoon Zachary, relict of the late Zachary Ovanjan Esq. This Lady was descended of an antient Armenian family of the first respectability in Persia, and was while living a perfect model of Christian virtue and piety. In her last moments she has carried with her the sincere regret and good will of a large circle of kindred and friends.

At Mazagaum, on the 13th of January, of Cholera Morbus Vicessimus Hale, Esquire, of the H. Company's Civil Service, aged 39 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.---At Calcutta, on the 17th December, Mr. P. J. Paul, to Miss Arakel.

At Calcutta, on the 20th December, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend Dr. D. Bryce, John Dunbar, Esq. of the Civil Service, Son of Sir Archibald Dunbar Bart. to Anna Sophia, second Daughter of the Reverend G. Hagar, of Elgin, N. B.

At Calcutta, on Friday, 23d December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, A. M., Presidency Chaplain, Mr. David Thomason Junior Assistant in the Lithographic Press, and only Son of David Thomson, Esq. to Miss Margaret Farmer of the European Female Orphan Asylum.

At Calcutta, on the 23d Deceber, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, Mr. Geor. Kallomas. to Louisa, the youngest Daughter of the late John Batteye, Esq. of the Civil Service.

At Calcutta, on the 27th December, by the Rev. Dr. Brown, at the House of Theodore Dickens, Esq. Donald Butter, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon, H. C. Service, to Miss Eliza Thomson Morison.

At Berhampore, on the 19th December, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Capt. Christopher Dixon Wilkinson, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Beaty, only Daughter of the late Francis Beaty, Esq. Royal Navy.

BIRTHS—At Delhi, on the 12th October, the Lady of Captain C. T. Wild, of a Son.

At Quilon, on the 21st Nov. the Lady of Captain J. G. Robinson, of the 13th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Bankipore, on the 30th Nov. the Lady of Francis Hurd, Esq. of the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, of a Son.

At Gorruckpore, on the 13th December, the Lady of Captain A. Dickson, 60th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 13th December, Mrs. John C. Schorn, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 15th December, the Wife of Mr. A. Gomes, late of Chinsurah, of a Daughter,

In Park-street, Chowringhee, on the 18th December, the Lady of Major Graigie, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 18th December, Mrs. Churcher, the Wife of Mr. Henry Churcher, of the Honorable Company's Marine Service, of a Son.

At Fort William, on the 19th December, the Lady of Mr. W. Hewett, M. D. Assistant Garrison Surgeon, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 19th December, Mrs. M. Oliver, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Oliver, Senior, Sub-Assistant on the Great Trigonometical Survey, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 20th December, Mrs. J. W. Roberts, of a Son.

At Garden Reach, on the 20th December, the Lady of R. W. Poe, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 21st December, Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 21st December, Mrs. P. M. David, of a Daughter.

At Dum-Dum, on the 23d December, the Lady of Lieutenant D'Oyly, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 24th December, Mrs. A. Fleming, of a son.

On the 26th December, at the House of Lieut. Maclean, Fort William, the Lady of Lieut. Ripley, 2d European Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 15th December, at Hameerpore, Fortnam Herbert, the infant Son of Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Hall, Commanding 8th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, aged two months and eleven days.

At Calcutta, on the 16th December, Master Joseph Anthony, the infant Son of Mr. M. Rees, of the Judicial Department, aged 1 year and 16 days.

At Calcutta, on the 18th December, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Evans, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, Commanding 1st Brigade, Rangoon, aged 74 years.

At Calcutta, on the 18th December, the infant Son of Mr. Henry Churcher.

At Howrah, on the 18th December, Mrs. Sarah Charlotte Fleming, the Wife of Mr. W. H. Fleming, aged 26 years, 1 month and 19 days.

At No. 10, Staff Range, Fort William, on the 19th December, Captain John Rogers Knight, of the Honorable Company's 49th Regiment Native Infantry, Bengal Establishment, aged 40 years.

At Calcutta, on the 18th December, Mr Jeronimo Pereira aged 55 years.

At Calcutta, on the 22d December, the infant Daughter of Mr. J. B. Cornelius.

At Calcutta, on the 24th December, at No. 55, Dinga Bonga, Mr. D. A. Thomson, aged 24 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Palamcottah, on the 20th December, by the Revd. J. Hutchison, L. L. D., Ensign L. E. Duvec, 27th Regiment N. I. to J. A. Lutter.

On Friday, the 21st December, at the Veperay Church, by the Revd. Docter Rottler, F. R. Wiseman, to Miss M. John, the Daughter of Mr. Peter John.

BIRTHS.—At Madras, on the 24th December, Mrs. Wardrop, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 27th December, the Lady of Captain Moberley, Deputy Secretary Military Board, of a Son.

At Palaveram, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Captain Dops, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Anantapoor, on the 20th December, G. R. Gosling, Esq. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

At Bangalore, on the morning of the 28th December, Assistant Surgeon A. Ewart, of the E. I. C. Service.

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER JAN. 3.

SHIPWRECK.

The Ship *Royal Charlotte*, of London, commanded by Captain Joseph Corbyn, with male prisoners on board arrived after a pretty favorable passage in Sydney Cove, where the convicts were landed—and the Ship after undergoing the necessary overhaul was commissioned by the Colonial Government to carry out detachments of his Majesty's 20th, 41st and 46th Regiments to India, in order to join their respective corps in that country.

These troops commanded by Lieutenant Henry Clinton of the 20th, embarked on the afternoon of the 7th of June, and on the Sunday following the Pilot proceeded on board and got the Ship underweigh with a fine leading breeze down the river. The sun was fast sinking in the Western horizon, as she passed between Port Jackson's Head, but tke appearance of the weather in the offing was gloomy, and the light vapours as they scudded rapidly to the eastward, and the hoarse murmur of the surf as it broke on the jutting rocks seemed to presage an approaching storm: The light sails were taken in and the topsails as the breeze was increasing single reefed, while the Ship left the land at the rate of seven or eight knots per hour.—By seven o'clock the reflecting light on the Promontory which at intervals peered over the encreasing waves was all that was visible to us of the far famed land of New South Wales, this too was soon lost in the distance and naught but the white foam of the swelling waves and the dark scud over our heads could be seen from the ship.

At eightbells the fore and main topsails were double reefed, the mizen topsails and main course handed, and every other necessary preparation made for a stormy night which we had now every reason to expect—The Ship ran before the wind under this snug sail, till about half past ten o'clock when she unfortunately broached to in a squall and split every sail fore and aft then set, the gale soon increased to a perfect hurricane and blew the canvas out of the bolt ropes, while the shreds that remained pendant to the yards cracked dreadfully in the wind and reminded us of the incessant firing af a body of Infantry. The Ship ran at the rate of ten knots an hour and rolled tremendously: both quarter boats were washed away from the Davits and several other articles were washed overboard which it was impossible to prevent—Heavy showers of rain at intervals accompanied by squalls of wind added considerably to the horrors of the night which was uncommonly dark and cold.—About half past twelve o'clock we had an opportunity of witnessing a Phenomenon which has frequently attracted the attention of Mariners: in a heavy squall of wind and rain a luminous appearance apparently about the size of a forty-two pound shot, attached itself to the maintopmast head where it remained about half an hour when it lost its globular appearance and seemed to melt into a stream of liquid fire, which gradually descending the mast ran out on the lee main yard arm and in a few minutes totally disappeared. These Phenomena tho' common in Southern latitudes in stormy weather are considered by superstitious seamen as sure indications of approaching evil, and the fate of the *Royal Charlotte* foretold with that serious positiveness that admits of no contradiction and completely evinces the readiness of the ignorant to attach importance to whatever is wonderful or strange.

The gale continued with unabating violence till the morning of the 14th when it gradually ceased, and a new suit of canvas was bent in the course of the day; the sea yet ran very high and as the wind continued to blow in a direction favorable to the course of the Ship, she made so much progress that on Sunday the 19th, immediately after Divine Service, we made Cato's Reef in lat. and long. At day-light in the morning the breeze again increased, the top gallant sails were in handed and a single reef taken in each top-sail which were double reefed in the afternoon. While running under this sail at the rate of 9 knots she struck at a a quarter before 10 o'clock on a reef of rocks with great violence, the sails were immediately thrown aback but without effect, she continued wharden on and at length fell down on her larboard beam-ends, still continuing to strike violently, while the water rushed rapidly into her hold.

All hands were immediately ordered to the pumps, but the depth of water in the hold encreased in spite of every effort.—The mizen-mast was cut away for the purpose of lightning the Ship, as a faint hope was entertained that she might beat over the reef, and in a short time afterwards the main and foremasts were consigned to the waves without producing the desired effect.

Vivid flashes of lightning that at times illumined the whole horizon round were succeeded by loud peals of thunder while

the roaring of the surf, the crashing of the Ship on the rocks, and the dismal cries of the women and children who crowded on deck while the rain fell in torrents, added to the uncertainty of the fate that awaited us can only be conceived by those who have been in the like unfortunate predicament: who after witnessing the vessel carrying them over the foaming billows in all the pride of her glory and her strength, and while the crew were fearless of danger and exulting in their fancied security, have in a moment found themselves dashed against a fatal shoal or rock, and the Ship which they fondly dreamed was bearing them to fame, fortune, or the shores of a long lost home, became a dismal wreck with no prospect but instant Death before them, by these only can be conceived the dread tumult of our minds in these awful moments of suspense; when the portals of eternity seemed open to receive us, but who can describe, or what language convey an adequate idea of our mental agony as we clung to the wreck and looked to the darkly brooding sky as a sight we were soon to lose for ever.

Lieut. Clinton, Dr. Nisbett, Capt. Dick, and the Chief Officer of the Ship, were seen every where on deck encouraging the men to direct all their efforts to the pumps as the only means of escape, while Captain Corbyn remained on the poop watching every possible chance of relieving his Ship, and issuing the necessary orders for her preservation in that calm collected manner which bespeaks a mind superior to danger and Death, and is a distinguishing trait in the character of a British seaman.

The surf beat over her bows in a dreadful manner and frequently knocked the men away from the pumps which were wrought with little intermission as long as any hopes remained of keeping her free, but when it was found that the water increased in spite of all our efforts and that it was impossible for the Ship to beat over the reef or be otherwise got off; the men who were now all nearly exhausted were ordered to desist. Each sought for himself a resting place and like the mariners in St. Paul's Ship when they threw the anchors over the stern all "earnestly wished for the day."

Day at length dawned and the increasing light soon shewed us the horrors of our situation, various conjectures had been made in the course of the preceding night relative to her situation, but none had approached the truth she lay on her larboard beam ends with her head nearly N. N. E. about her own length from the edge of the reef which appeared from the Ship to be nearly perpendicular and of great height. The breakers as they rolled in unremitting succession over the precipice, broke close to the Ship's forefoot and covered her as far as the waist, while we expected every moment that bows would be stove in, and that she would soon go to pieces.

The reef is nearly as we could judge of the tremendous surf formed a sort of crescent or rather horse shoe and swept in a circular line to about 15 or 20 miles on each side of the Ship; as the tide decreased a number of shoals and rocks appeared within the surf about a mile to the Eastward of the Ship was a sand back rather higher than the other shoals and over which the tide apparently did not rise. About eleven o'clock while the hands were engaged in clearing the decks an Emu which Captain Corbyn had brought from Sydney lay in the way and was thrown overboard, the poor bird on clearing the surf made for the bank, sometimes walking over the tops of the detached pieces of rocks and at other times when in deep water aided by a current which set him towards the shoal, his motions were watched from the Ship, and confirmed an idea that it would be practicable for a person to wade a shore at low water. Privates Hugh Murnane of the 20th, and James Murphy 2d of the 41st. volunteered to go to the bank and on receiving permisson lowered themselves on to the wreck of the foremast which still remained alongside and watching an opportunity when the surf rolled in, committed themselves to its fury with the good wishes of all on board for their success and safe return—They were thrown a considerable distance from the Ship towards the bank, but the receeding wave unwilling to part with its prey brought them as rapidly back, no human strength could cope with its violence or stem the back draught that threatened to carry them out to sea, but they had scarcely passed the Ship when they were met by another mountain wave and thrown so far up on the bank, that they were able to gain and preserve their footing on the rocks before it returned, after breathing a few minutes they again set out, and partly by swimming and partly by wadeing, in about half an hour they reached the bank.

In the interim as it was the opinion of every one on board that the Ship would go to pieces in a few tides, the Carpenters had constructed a sort of small raft or catamaran for the purpose of conveying to the bank a few of those articles of provisions, &c. which would be most wanted in the event of our being obliged to abandon the Ship, but this piece of mechanism proved unserviceable, as it was suddenly overturned on being lowered in to the surf and every thing on board lost. The Boats wain to the Ship who had gone overboard to superintend the management of the catamaran was knocked away from alongside by the surf, and anxious to ascertain whether the bank would afford us a temporary shelter made the best of his way ashore, and shewed us the extent of the bank, by walking from end to end and across it with a handkerchief tied to a stick which he picked up, he then returned on board with two soldiers and reported that the tide did not overflow the bank, as he had observed a large junk of timber the remains of a Ship's mast on the top of the bank, which appeared from its dry and decayed state to have lain a considerable time.

In consequence of the favorable report made by the Boatswain it was thought expedient to allow as many of the troops to leave the Ship that afternoon as could be spared from assisting the seamen in getting provisions, &c. out of the hold. About twenty men and a few women and children accordingly took possession of the bank where they busied themselves in making preparations for passing the night. They succeeded in making a fire to cook the small quantity of provisions which the women had been provident enough to carry with them, and while this operation was going forward the men drew round the fire and canvassed the events of the preceding night or calculated the probable chance of escape from their miserable situation.

As this is the season of winter in these latitudes, the nights are consequently long, and though the heat in the day is much the same as in England in the months of July or August, the air after sun-set becomes extremely cold, & when the fire on the bank died away for want of a supply of fuel, the people found themselves very uncomfortable situated, they had no covering but the gloomy canopy of the Heavens, a long and moonless night was fast approaching, and the flood tide rapidly advancing on the bank, while they were uncertain whether or not it would be overflowed and every soul swept into the deep. For the better security of the women and children the men dug holes in the shingle and raised ridges of sand and stones on their weather sides to defend them, from the inclemency of the night air which was now getting damp and chill.

About half flood a heavy shower of rain came on and continued till nearly half ebb; at high water the tide was almost level with the top of the bank and the surf beat entirely over it, so that the adventurers were for nearly four hours almost constantly up to the middle in water; they stood in this wretched manner holding each others hands, the poor women clinging to their husbands and the children to them till the tide began to ebb.

Mrs. McDonnel wife of Lance Serjeant McDonnel of the 20th had been delivered of a fine child only four nights before the Ship was cast away, and in this night almost perished with cold and anxiety, but youth and a good constitution prevailed against the complicated evils that assailed her and enabled her to bear up against them with a degree of fortitude seldom equalled in woman, but her infant child fell a victim to the inclemency of the night and left its sorrowing and unfortunate mother childless and nearly unprotected on the rough and inhospitable rocks of Frederick's reef.

Early in the morning some of the soldiers went ashore and reported the Ship in such crazy state that she could not hold out much longer together this determined those on the bank to remain and as the day tide rose only about half way up they preferred their chance on the shoal to that of being crushed to pieces in the Ship when she would part—The number on the bank was encreased by volunteers in the the course of the day, and the men set about erecting a tent for the women and children, which they effected by placing pieces of timber and fragments of Cedar planks (the remains of the catamaran which had drifted ashore) upright in the sand covered with a piece of sail cloth which was brought from the wreck for the purpose, but, this hurrricane house though it sheltered them from the air admitted the water and they were obliged to abandon it at high water for fear the surf would sweep it away. The tide as on the preceding night flowed over the bank, destroyed the foundation of the tent and swept away most of the provisions and necessaries brought ashore. A few of the troops yet remained on board who were employed in housing provisions and water out of the hold, while those on the bank were told off in working parties and relieved each other; for conveying them ashore was no easy task, as it was extremely dangerous to disengage them from the surf alongside, and difficult to roll them over the rocks to the bank that a single water cask sometimes required the united efforts of eight or ten men, but when they had made a few trips on board and became acquainted with the roughness of the way, the casks were lowered over the side at about half ebb and hauled out of the surf with ropes, so that in many places there was water enough to float them or at least to facilitate the operation of rolling.

As it was now become apparent that the only hope of our being rescued from our deplorable situation rested on the possibility of our being able to make our distress known, it was determined by the Captain to fit out the long boat, the only one now remaining and endeavour to make some port on the Coast of New Holland, where it was possible relief might be found should she meet no vessel at sea, she was accordingly overhauled and when the necessary preparations was completed eight seamen and four soldiers were selected to man her under the superintendence of Mr. Parks, Chief Officer of the Ship and Dr. Nisbett, who volunteered his services for this perilous undertaking, and whom we found particularly active and useful on many trying occasions.

On Thursday the 23d, the launch was parbuckled over the side having Mr. Parks and two seamen on board, Mr. Parks having previously received instructions in writing from Captain Corbyn drawn up with every precision, requiring him to proceed to Moreton Bay and charter a Ship for the relief of the *Charlotte's* Passengers and Crew, or in the event of not being able to succeed in that port to try every other he could make.

Dr. Nisbet and the remainder of her Crew afterwards got into her when she dropped astern.

On leaving the Ship they endeavoured to force her thro' the surf, but after a fruitless effort of nearly two hours, they were obliged to bear away and search for a passage further to the Westward which they soon found and we had the satisfaction to see them outside of the breakers with a fine breeze and all sail set.

A number of Cedar planks and other spars had by this time been drawn ashore by the working parties, a few of which were driven end down in the sand and a platform laid about five feet from the top of the bank on which a tent was erected for the married people, a small space of which was screened off at the North end for the accommodation of Lieutenant Clinton and his family, who had signified their intention of joining those on the bank next day: accordingly at low water the Officer with his Lady and child accompanied by Miss Tyghe, Mrs. Clinton's sister reached the bank and took possession of their crazy abode.

All the empty casks were procured from the Ship and a kind of breakwater erected on the most exposed side of the tent by sinking them and down in the sand and filling them with shingle which was brought from the lower part of the shoal in a kind of rude handbarrow constructed for that purpose by nailing two short spars horizontally on the sides of an old box.

These casks were again fenced with a double row of billet wood driven deep in the sand and an embankment of shingle raised outside, for the purpose of breaking the violence of the surf before it reached our inner fortifications.

These precautions we considered would contribute greatly to our protection at the return of the spring, and we ceased to regard their approach with that degree of terror we felt only a few days before. The Carpenter with his crew had erected a stage on which they were busily employed in building a flat bottomed boat as a dernier resort in the event of no vessel coming to our relief and altough our situation was desperate we were not entirely without hope.

Hitherto no lives had been lost, but on the afternoon of the 27th while Corporal John Hughes and Thomas Neal of the 41st. were engaged in taking a cask of water ashore they kept too far to the Eastward and were drawn into a curreut which sets rapidly to the Northward of the bank and swept out to sea, Neal on perceiving his danger quitted his charge and with considerable difficulty reached the shore, but poor Hughes after struggling nearly an hour sank to rise no more.

We survey the dissolution of our relatives and friends when disease or age has repined them for the grave with a portion of the calm resignation to the will of the Almighty, which the mild precepts of Christianity so strongly inculcate and consider them as having completed the ends for which they received existence, but when Death approaches us by any unnatural means and suddenly snatches, from us the young and vigorous, we feel the futility of reckoning on a length of days and probably consider that we ourselves may next fall beneath the dart of the grim King of terrors, such was the tenor of our mental cogitations as we gazed in melancholy groups on the green waves that rolled over our unfortunate companion and considered his exist from the cares and troubles of this world as a prelude to that of our own.

After the melancholy event last recorded nothing of moment occurred till the evening of the 1st of July, when about seven o'clock one of the sentinels called out 'a light" every one started up & gazed in the given direction which was nearly due West—and saw to their inexpressible satisfaction the light apparently of a vessel within the reef, a loud cheering instantly commenced and a piece of Junk was lighted to guide our supposed deliverers to the bank, but alas! we were doomed to experience in the most acute manner that sickness of the heart which ariseth from hope deferred, as the light proved only to be the evening star setting which as the night was hazy loomed large as it approached the horrizon and had every appearance of a signal light on board of a Ship.

Most of the provisions and water were now got ashore besides a great number of Cedar Planks, &c. for the boat, so that by the 10th of July, little more remained in the wreck than was sufficient for the subsistence of those who remained on board, viz. Captain Corbyn, Capt. Dick, of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, Mrs. Dick, with her infant child, Mr. Scott, 2d Officer of the *Royal Charlotte*, and a few boys, the Boatswain and a few of the men having been sent ashore to alter sails for sails for the boat which it was expected would soon be ready for launching.

On the morning of the 25th a cask of bread that had been buried in the shingle was raised and broached, but was found completely spoiled with salt water, and on this afternoon the surf ran very high and beat so heavy on the Ship that she frequently heeled over as tho' she would upset—and we were in considerable pain for those on board altho' we were in a desperate situation overselves, the waves running high over the bank and threatening destruction to our breakwaters and stages. Notwithstanding the exertions made to save our provisions, a tierce of beef, a tierce of pork, and a cask of water were swept away and several other articles of private property and consequently of minor importance, however severely the loss might be felt by the owners at the time.

In this way we continued till on the afternoon of the 28th of July, about two o'clock a heavy squall of wind and rain came on and continued about an hour and a half—as it cleared away we observed the people on the wreck crowding to the weather-side waving their hats, &c. and otherwise signifying that something unexpected either had or was about to take place, and some of the people who had ascended the stage sung out a sail, a sail, we had so often been deceived by fallacious appearances that we were now become slow of belief and it was not till the Ensign was reversed on board that we would believe there was a sail in sight, in about half an hour, however, we made out a sail steering down on the reef. It is impossible to describe the joy that took possession of all hands. The vessel proved to be a Brig and ran so near the edge of the reef that the people on the wreck could plainly distinguish a whale boat on her quarter and her crew on the rigging gazing at the wreck—she ran a few miles to the Westward and hove round and we could see her standing off and on as long as day lasted. We kept up a blazing fire at night and at day-break we again saw her hove too a great way to the Eastward, she shortly made sail and steered for us, but the surf ran so high that she could not send a boat ashore, we were certain that she had come to our relief, yet we felt mortified and depressed that we could hold no communication with our diliverers.

We had frequently seen whales and other large fish playing within the reef to the Northward of our settlement, and as we could see no breakers in that direction we were confident there existed a passage for a vessel, but we had no means of making this known on board the Brig. We watched her motions all day and at night again lighted our fire as a beacon light to her, but about nine o'clock the tide rose over the bank and swept it away and in fact every thing that was not buried in the sand or other ways secured. The Carpenter's saw pit and tool chest were washed away a-

bout ten o'clock and it was with the greatest difficulty we that we saved our lives. The situation of the Ladies and the rest of the women in the tent was dreadful in the extreme, as the surf shook the frail beams of their crazy apartment with a violence that theratened instant destruction, and as it broke under their feet dashed thro' the tent and wet them to the skin; four hours of dreadful suspense rolled heavily away and the tide began to leave us. Night too wore away and the dawn surprised us all anxiously looking out for the Brig, which we could no where see in the direction of yesterday, but on looking to the Northward she was seen inside the reef at the distance of about four miles from the bank steering towards us, she soon came to, and in a little time a whale boat having on board Mr. Parks, Dr. Nisbet, and the Master of the Brig pulled to the bank, we received them with three cheers which they returned as they left ashore.

After mutual congratulations and inquiries had passed between these Gentlemen and Mr. Clinton they made a short visit to the Ladies in the tent and set out for the wreck, when they returned on board the Brig the women and sick men accompanied them, while the rest of the men were employed in assisting the Carpenters in laying skidds for launching the boat which was done, as soon as there was water enough to receive her and she was moorëd to a rock about 15 or 20 fathoms from the bank, Mr. C. the Carpenter, and several men remaining on board.

About seven o'clock the surf began to beat over the bank and by nine the provision casks were all washed up, we divided ourselves amongst them, and when the awful rush of the remorseless breakers amount our breakwaters announced the moment of danger we closed in and clung to the casks till the receding wave left them again on the bank—towards high water every surf buried us for a few seconds an d we could scarcely regain our breath when it left us before it was over us again.

The tent that had been abandoned by the woman in the forenoon was washed away with all the other stages carrying along with them nearly all the knapsacks, arms and accoutrements and several other things that from time to time been brought ashore.

By eleven o'clock nothing remained but a few casks of water which were knocked about with great violence and between two of which a young man belonging to the Ship of the name of William Banks had his right knee so dreadfully jammed as to occasion his death a few days after he arrived in Sydney.

The moon shone very bright and Lieutenant Clinton who had watched our situation from the boat with the greatest anxiety ordered her to be sheered towards us for the purpose of receiving us on board, this owing to the current was found impracticable and we must have perished had not Serjeant O'Donnel of the 20th, leapt out of the boat and swam to us with the end of a small line, with which we endeavoured to haul the boat to us, but when she came broad-side to the current all our strength though desperately exerted was in vain. Corporal Baker of the 46th at this moment sent us the end of a hawser by the line on which we hung when the surf knocked us off our feet.

As the tide began to ebb the boats mooring gave way and she must have gone among the breakers bad we not held her on by the hawser so providentially sent us till she grounded on the bank.

On the morning of the 1st of August every thing that could be brought from the wreck was sent on board the Brig, and all the people embarked in the course of the day—She got underweigh at four in the afternoon and cleared the reef as night set in, and after a pretty favourable passage of ten days landed us in Sydney, to the wonder and astonishment of all acquainted with our misfortunes.

EUROPE.

FATAL BOXING MATCH.—On Saturday last two men, of the names of Platt and Leonard, were sitting in the Red Lion public-house, Finchley, and some words arose about the prowess of each, when Platt sneeringly observed upon Leonard, & who retorting, the violent language increased, and was eventually heightened by some observations upon a female of Leonard's acquaintance. At length they agreed to fight for a purse, and on Monday morning met by appointment in a field near Finchley, attended by seconds and bottleholders, and all the usual ceremony of the prize-ring. They commenced fighting, and continued for nearly an hour with mutual advantage, until both were bruised in a desperate manner. At last Platt received a tremendous blow, and sunk to the ground. On being lifted up he was insensible, and the other, amidst the usual yelling, was declared the victor, and was taken off the ground in triumph. But not so with John Platt. Every effort was made to restore sensibility, and a medical man rendered prompt assistance, which was of no avail. The unfortunate man breathed his last in a few minutes. He never spoke or moved after receiving the blow which had killed him. On the business being made known to the parish-officers, Leonard was taken into custody, and underwent an examination before the magistrate, but was remanded to the watchhouse, to abide the result of the coroner's inquest.

RIECHELMANN, THE GERMAN ROBBER.—The *Bremen Cazette* contains the following article upon the adroitness, &c., of a German robber of the name of Riechelmann, who was lately apprehended in that town. "He is" says the paper in question, "not only a well informed, but a very polite man, and truly elegant in his manners. His deceptive arts were carried to a rare degree of perfection & finesse. All the authorities with whom he had to do have, one after another, become the dupes of this extraordinary being. At last, however, fate has decreed his arrest in this city, after he had made arrangements to be conveyed by a vessel from Hamburgh to the Brazils. Riechelmann was born at Hildesheim, and is the son of a postmaster. He is so well known by his thievish propensities, that he has been justly called the *Cartouche of Germany*. He appears to possess the necromancy of ancient times; and has the art of disguising himself so effectually as not to be koown. When the French were at Bremen, he escaped from prison in the dress of a gendarme, His appearance has frequently been so altered, that the peasants have said he was invisible. The genius of the man is so extremely subtile, that it has been alleged he often went to prison to amuse himself, and to laugh at the Judges. On board of the vessel which was to have conveyed him to Brazil, he had hid a considerable quantity of gold, but no one knew where. He had his passports, his certificates, and all the other documents necessary for his safety, apparently in the greatest order. It is said he has numerous partisans all along the shores of the Weser. The depredation in that quarter, indeed, were so frequent, that the inhabitants hardly dared to stir out of their houses in the evenings."

The mail, on its way from Brecon to Llandovery, on Tuesday last, overtook a person from Devynnock riding from Brecon fair on a young horse, near Penywern, about three miles from Brecon, when the horse took fright, the rider was thrown off, and the coach went over his body, and we are sorry to add, he died on the following day.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—On Wednesday evening, about half-past six, one of the coaches which pass between this town & Beverley stopped at Brook-street-end, on its return from the latter place, when a woman, residing in North-street, in her hurry to dismount, fell from the roof, and was severely hurt. About half-past nine another coach, also returning from Beverley, stopped at the same place, and, from the same cause, a woman residing at the Pottery, met with a similar accident, Both the females fainted and both were taken into the neighbouring shop of Mr. Munn, grocer.—*Hull Advertiser.*

The following curious occurrence is said to have taken place a few days ago:—There being a vacancy for an officer in one of the grenadier companies of the National Guards, a person unknown to the company was appointed to fill it up. On Monday last a detachment taken out of that company was assembled at headquarters. The new officer came to take the command, in order to conduct it to its destination. But when he commanded the soldiers to carry arms whether the officer was personally disagreeable to the National Guards, or whether the formalities required to announce his nomination to the company had been omitted, the men remained as before. He then commanded "to the right face," & began to march; but upon arriving in the street perceived that there were with him only a drummer and two sub-officers. He returned to his detachment, and sheathing his sword, declared that since his nomination was not agreeable to the company, he would withdraw. Another officer took the command, and the detachment marched to the post appointed.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

THE MORNING CHRONICLE JULY 15.

THUNDER STORM.—On Monday last a most terrific thunder storm broke over Apperley Court-house, in which the proprietors (the Ladies Strickland) were sitting, but fortunately they, with all the family, escaped unhurt, which is the more miraculous, as there is not a corner of the building on which the lightning did not leave some masks of its awful visitation. It struck a chimney, unroofing that part of the house, burst out a large space of a wall, threw down the coping stones, and scattered them in pieces over the gravel walk, and shivered one entire window and its casing to atoms; burning the paper and stripping the gold mouldings of the drawing room. The grash which accompanied the lightning can never be forgotten by those who heard it—it was not like thunder, but a tremendous explosion like the bursting of cannon in the room. The house was at the same moment filled with a sulphureous smoke, and yet, we rejoice to say, every inmate of its walls was providentially preserved. The storm extended to Gloucester,

Tewksbury and Winchcomb; the thunder clouds passed over this town during the day, and burst on the Cotswold hills.---*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

A murder was committed at Nottingham, on Saturday se'nnight, about eleven o'clock. A female of the name of Mary Austin, a married woman, and who had resided at Leicester with her husband, by whom she had two children, in consequence of some disagreement, left him some time ago, and went to Nottingham, where she took lodgings on the river Beck side, opposite Snow-hill; in an adjoining apartment lived one Thomas Dewey, a framework-knitter, together with his wife. It seems that a criminal connexion took place between Dewey and Mary Austin; she had one child by him, and was pregnant of another. One of her sons, by her husband, was apprenticed at Nottingham; but absconding from his master, he was taken and lodged in the House of Correction; this circumstances induced Austin to go to Leicester, in order to prevail with her husband to return to Nottingham to effect the lad's liberation, which he did, and they both travelled by the Leicester coach, on Saturday evening. The unfortunate woman went shortly after to her lodgings, where she was met by Dewey, who shook her by the hand, gave her a kiss, and retired into his own apartment, where his wife was at the time; shortly after, he took a knife, such as butchers usually kill pigs with, and returning into Austin's room, plunged the weapon into the poor creature's side, so as to reach her heart; she gave a loud scream, which brought in Dewey's wife, who found the poor woman on the floor, bleeding profusely, and expiring, with the knife sticking in her side. The murderer then kissed the deceased, went to his wife's father and mother, and told them what he had done; he was soon after taken into custody, and on Saturday an inquest was held at the Neptune Tavern, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned against him. At six o'clock on Monday morning, he was taken, on the Coroner's warrant, to the town gaol, preparatory to his undergoing his trial at the Assizes.---*Lincoln Mercury.*

Literary Review.

A Voice from India, *in Answer to the Reformers of England. By John B. Seely, Captain in the Bombay Native Infantry, &c. &c.* *Pp.* 239. 1824.

No Dependency of the British Empire affords such scope for reflection to the moralist, or calculation to the politician, as the vast territory of Hindostan. Its riches have ever awakened the cupidity of the avaricious; its extent and local advantages but too often inflamed the wantonness of ambition; while its timid population has encouraged the innovations of tyranny, and strengthened the mandates of despotism. But whatever sufferings it has undergone, whether from the ferocity of its Oriental conquerors, or the rapacity of its European masters, it must afford satisfaction to every humane & enlightened mind to behold the waves of affliction fast subsiding; and in that country, where the wild ambition of Alexander was gratified, and the lawless ravages of Timour were exhibited, to understand that the rigid discipline of an English camp is now enforced, and the temperate justice of a British forum administered. But though we are assured our laws and many of our privileges extend to this province; that the same Parliament and Throne we petition are accessible to them; yet we are too well aware of the temptations and dangers of absolute power, not to entertain some apprehensions for the weakness of humanity, and to dread that, amid the exercise of a sway but little short of sovereignty, the rectitude of principle may be warped, or the rigidity of virtue relaxed, from the pride and consciousness of power, seconded by the enervating influence of Oriental pomp and Imperial magnificence. Under this impression, we hail with the most pleasurable feelings any literary production calculated to inform us upon the present state of things in India, for we attach a peculiar value to these works from three considerations.

First, from their giving a general account of the moral and physical condition of 100 millions of our fellow creatures and subjects, whose lives and liberties have, by a superintending Providence, been entrusted to our care; who have long writhed under the capricious tyranny of the Moslem, but who now, comparatively emancipated, rouse to the exercise of their faculties and to the indulgence of hope—who begin to appreciate the blessings of civilization, and to evince a very satisfactory uneasiness under the shackles of superstition and bigotry. *Secondly*, The tendency of such publications to discourage every sttempt at spoliation or oppression, must be evident, since an exposure of nefarious proccedings in the regular course of historical detail must necessarily arrest the attention of a vigilant Government, and tend to draw upon the aggressor unqualified reprehension, if not exemplary chastisement. And *thirdly*, A conviction that their motives and conduct may be subjected to the jealous scrutiny of a British public, must excite a spirit of emulation in the various departments of the Indian Government, and induce its officers to discharge their duty, as much in deference to the opinion of their fellow countrymen, as in the hope of realizing a splendid independency.

From these and other considerations we attach a more than ordinary importance to an authentic account of India, and peruse with something like intense interest any tolerably impartial detail of its internal condition, or any modification of its political economy. We have recently encountered two or three works upon this vast province of our Empire; and among them, one entitled *A Voice from India*, written by Capt. Seely, who possesses a powerful claim upon our attention as the author of *The Wonders of Flora*. He has hitherto appeared before us in the garb of a Traveller, and has acquitted himself with so much ability and success, that his readers are persuaded travels may be rendered interesting without the dazzling tints of fiction or embellishment. He now assumes a more questionable shape, and appears in the character of a Politician; and if an experimental acquaintance with the premises of his question, or a sincere anxiety for the welfare of his country, be deemed at all recommendatory, we can unhesitatingly pronounce him well qualified for his undertaking; and may with confidence affirm, that his "Voice from India" is entitled to a patient and attentive hearing. His argument embraces three topics; which if not equally important, possess the interest of conflicting opinion and political controversy. He first presents us with the state of society in India. In the second place he urges the irrationality and dangers of a free press amid such a proud, fanatical, and heterogeneous assemblage; and his third object is the vindication of Mr. Adams in suppressing the *Calcutta Journal*, and banishing the editor, Mr. Buckingham, from British India. As the work is purely argumentative, we cannot persuade ourselves that any extract would be sufficiently abstract to justify the exercise of criticism; or in other words, the reasoning and illustration are so closely connected and dependant on each other, that to detach them would be to weaken the strength of argument, endanger the force of conclusion, and to expose the work to all the evils of a partial investigation. There is a simplicity in Capt. S.'s style, or mode of expression, that is recommendatory by its intelligibility, and if it be wanting in the polished expression, or the rounded period of classic grace, it at least is not deficient in the clear statement, the vigorous conception, or the rough reasoning that characterize the popular writer. As to the object of Capt. Seely's publication we readily admit its rationality, and can unequivocally assent to his conclusion, that "a free press, in the present state of India, would be premature and impolitic; tending not only to engender discontent or disaffection, but to threaten the very existence of British dominion." A free press must ever rank among the first of our privileges. "Vigilant as the wakeful Argus," it detects every attempt at encroachment or oppression, and more vociferous than the fabled Stentor, it rouses us at once to the preservation of our liberties and the vindication of our right. But our estimation of the press will never lead us to doubt its fallibility; and indeed, the party spirit that at present exists compels us but too often to question its veracity. After all the invectives of faction, or the colourings of prejudice, we reserve to ourselves the privilege of a definitive opinion; and as we possess the advantages of history, observation, and experience we seldom permit the violence of party to prevail over the convictions of our own minds. But in Hindostan, where the Native rather reasons to live, than lives to reason; where principle is sacrificed to power, affection smothered by superstition; and where indeed all the faculties of the mind and powers of the body are but too easily surrendered to the imposing qualities of some bold spirit; what horror might not ensue from the unrestrained effusions of a factious press? which acquiring an unlimited sway over the credulous Hindoo, might easily convince him that every imperfection or oversight of Government was nothing short of stubborn oppression or relentless tyranny. While the inhabitants are in this state of mental imbecility, and unable to appreciate the advantages of a mild and liberal administration, or to discriminate between the zeal of the patriot or the fury of faction, we heartily concur in the necessity of restraining the press by a judicious and temperate censorship. 'Tis true we are not prepared to deny that a free press has been in a degree serviceable to India, but we contend that no advantages that may arise from its unshackled condition can weigh with those fearful consequences that would inevitably ensue from its perversion or abuse. But the Indian Government would do well to remember that this measure of censorship rather increases than lessens their *conscientious responsibility*, since it must remain with their vigilance, sagacity, and penetion to detect those abuses which a free press has not unfrequently exposed and indirectly reformed. But, however, as doubtless the question is interesting to most of our readers, we cannot but recommend the perusal of the work now before us, possessing, as it does, such historical and political interest; for the elaborate view Capt. Seely has taken of the state of Indian society will not only afford them much valuable information, but enable them to form a correct judgment upon this interesting and important question.

As to Mr. Buckingham, we certainly commiserate his comparative ruin, yet we can hardly justify a feeling of pity for misfortunes that might have been averted without a compromise of principle, and even by a faithful observance of those limits which the Government had prescribed the press, and to which Mr. Buckingham had cheerfully assented. Indeed, we think Mr. B. must find himself rather awkwardly situated by the clear account Capt. Seely affords us of the several notices Mr. R. received upon the subject of confining his censures within the limits of Indian censorship; for his removal after these repeated but disregarded admonitions, appears more like the exercise of even-handed justice, than a display of capricious tyranny.

We cannot take leave of this work, without ex-

pressing our regret that in some passages the candour and impartiality of the historian should suffer from the feelings and prejudides of the man. We allude to many exceptionable remarks levelled at the Missionaries, some direct attacks upon those of the community who have endeavoured to meliorate the condition of slaves. Now, as many individuals, influenced by the most benevolent principles, have interested themselves in the present and eternal welfare of their fellow creatures, we cannot understand why Capt. Seely should go out of his way to impeach the purest motives as selfishness, or condemn the most enlarged views as fanaticism. We apprehend, in an anxiety for the aggrandizement of his country, he has laid aside that jealousy for her honour and reputation which it is the duty of all her sons to cherish and display.

To the London John Bull.

Sir—As yours is the only journal in the country which really discriminates between men and measures---or in other words, the only channel for public information which admits truth, although it should tell against the party which you in general espouse, I trust you will exert the powerful influence you possess in unmasking the insidious desings of men, who, availing themselves of office and power, are labouring to infect all within range of their domination with the leaven of old Puritanism. In this quarter of the world, an Oliverian persecution may be said to extend to all who do not bend to the Genevese cant of certain hyper-religionists; and although thank God, our national Institutions are still too predominant to allow the actual infliction of stripes and imprisonment, means are found of excluding from employment and trade, all persons who are too stiffly attached to the established order of things on the score of religion. The preaching and gabbling of pitticoat saints---their contemptible affectation of zeal in dispensing the old Barebone tracts, which they, poor souls, believe to be the effusions of modern sanctity, may find a remedy in the very folly and absurdity with which they execute their imposed missions. But when the assailants of our Church proceed to overt acts under the very name and sanction of the authorities of the State, it is necessary to come to a right understanding of the question---that is whether these agents ase guilty of an impudent and unauthorized breach of duty, or whether Government, either directly or indirectly, have given warrant for it. We have seen the game our old oppressors, the Papists, are pursuing, from the late yelping of the pack in and out of Parliament, with O'Connell and Lawyer Pam for huntsmen, and Cobbett for a whipper-in---but they have only yelped, and will be kept from the cover by hands and hearts still English enough to set their utmost efforts at defiance.

But we must not, whilst defending ourselves in one quarter, neglect the more insidious attacks making in another, though on an opposite scent. If we have reason to dread the return of Popery, we have no less cause to execrate the memory of Puritanism. The one, by incapacitating him from ruling over free men, drove a King from the Throne---but the other *murdered* a King *in cold blood!* And we have only a few steps further---only a few steps of power---that which is required of us under the cunning device of "Catholic Emancipation," and again under that of "Religious Liberty," or liberty to cut throats for conscience sake, to leave the field open to the renewed battles which deluged the country with cant and blood, from the reign of Elizabeth to the expulsion of James! Power—a very little more power than the Papists and Wilberforcians of this country actually possess (and power enough they have in all conscience)--- and the game is up, as completely as if Hume and Pam had carried their several reforms in Church and State into full and complete execution!

You must pardon this digression, for digression it is, although naturally arising out of the particular fact to which I desire to draw your attention, and through you, the attention of Government.

Will it be believed, in this enlightened age as it is called, that cant and ignorance should so far predominate over reason and sober faith, that within these few days, a thing called "the Bethel Flag" (the nature of which may be surmised from its rump origin) was hoisted over the venerated flag of our country on board a King's ship in these waters! Nay, that men, bearing the commission of His Majesty, not only permitted this insult upon his flag, but publicly announced that a Sermon would be preached on board, for the edification of all comers---the elect of course---by whom think you, Mr. Bull---by a late Captain in His Majesty's Army!!! Was this authorized---is it to be tolerated? Are we to return at once, without a struggle, to the "good old times," "when," as Hume says (not Joseph), "by the predominancy of enthusiasm among the Parliamentary forces, salutary principles lost their credit, and were regarded as mere human inventions---yea, moral institutions, fitted for heathens than for Christians!"

"The soldier, the merchant, the mechanic," he goes on, "indulging the fervours of zeal, and guided by the illapses of the spirit, resigned himself to an inward and superior direction, and was consecrated, in a manner, by an immediate intercourse and communication with heaven."

Is not the spirit of the times visible in the great archetype formed by Cromwell and his hypocritical Junto! Is not this intrusion into the office of the priesthood by every vagabond whose faculties are bewildered by poverty or fanaticism, the same as marked the progress towards the great rebellion and final overthrow of the Constitution? Was not the pen of Hume inspired prophetically when he deemed he was merely writing history? "Certain Zealots," says he, "had erected themselves into a Society for buying in of impropriations and transferring them to the Church: and great sums of money had been bequeathed to the Society for these purposes."—Look to what Wilberforce has been doing for the last thirty years; and look to the distribution of funds to carry on this Sectarian war, in order to raise this ambitious Polemic to the rank of a calendared Saint! "It was soon observed," continues the historian, "that the only use which they made of their friends was to establish lectures in all the considerable Churches—men who, without being subjected to episcopal authority, employed themselves entirely in preaching and spreading the fire of Puritanism!"—Number, Sir, the Churches in London at this moment—number the public charitable institutions, and see if this Cromwellian and Wilberforcian leaven be not in full working among the congregations of *professed* adherents to the Establishment! But these were only the initiatory measures of the Saints of the seventeenth century: We have proceeded farther, and are even in the full blossom of those blessed fruits which the Saints of our days may yet live to gather into their garners, if the good sense of the nation be not roused in time, and the Government be not firm in its support of the legitimate establishments of the country. The times are out of joint, when men holding civil and military commissions set up for saints and crusaders. It was a preaching army that first subdued and then murdered their sovereign. This vile itch to be "righteous over much," or, in other words, this vain and intrusive ambition to trench upon other men's duties, to the neglect of their own, has been revived in our times by men who, like Wilberforce, sought to be popular by *any means*, when he found that his talents, however respectable, were altogether inadequate to the object by *legitimate means*.

Whitfield and Wesley were pure enthusiasts, and meddle not with politics—Wilberforce (the third W.) pared down his fanaticism, like Cromwell, to his political purposes. He penetrated into every great public body, and influenced, through his sectarian emissaries, almost every mercantile and trading board in the country.—This is sufficient to show, if any but wilfully blind are disposed to question the fact, that pure religion could never have actuated this man in his appetency for power and popularity. His agents were all enriched - his preachers amply provided with the good things of this life, and the very Government of the country embargoed for the provision of his creatures and dependants. Hence all the Bible Societies and Bethel Unions—hence the seeds of schism and future contest and division sown by this man and his disciples among the happy people of this still happy land—hence the preaching of soldiers, and tailors and cobblers, of simpering dowagers and distributing misses—and hence—mark this Sir, hence the friendship and partisanship of the founder of the Edingburgh Review—of the depository of French philosophy and French faith, with the founder or reviver of puritanism; of Brougham and Wilberforce! of Cant and Pam!

Can we believe in the sincerity of a man, who, soaring above the modest limits of the Church Establishment, because his pure and refined notions of vital Christianity, forsooth, required a more extended sphere of action, links himself with an adventurer whose pen has never been employed but in the advocacy of Infidelity and Pyrronism, and whose voice has never been raised but in vituperation of kingly Government! Shall we trust to the cant of the "lion having laid down with the lamb" that the consummation of all things is at hand from this unnatural union of ultra piety with ultra infidelity! Are the brayings of a political ranter to be mistaken for the one, or the tears of the hyena to be imposed upon us as an illustration of the other—say rather, they are one and the same—the personification of selfish ambition—one face to the east and one to the west—the incorporation of religious and political cant—the Janus of modern idolatry, whose temple and whose worship will *never be closed* until the people of this country have a second time encountered the horrors of puritanic persecution, or have spirit and resolution to strip hypocrisy of the double panopoly with which it hath encased itself.—The latter alternative is hopeless, if Government permit this suicidal act, of converting its ships into conventicles, and its soldiers and sailors into Presbyters and preachers. If the Bethel Flag of Barebones be allowed to wave over the symbol of our glory and victory—of our triumphs over the demon of revolution—let it hang half-mast high, in token of the fate it is preparing for a country which has only restored the peace and liberty of Europe, to afford her own enemies the surer means of undermining both at home.

I shall conclude my letter with a prayer, framed in the midst of miseries and bloodshed inflicted on this nation by cant and treason united, and which, if not granted to us in *our times*, farewell to the boasted liberty and prosperity of our country:—

"Both Cain and Judas back are come,
In vizards most divine,—
God save us from a pulpit drum,
And preaching Cataline."

Your's truly, Nautilus.

Portsmouth, 14, July 1825.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

Dramatic Table Talk. 8 vols. 12mo. London, 1825. Knight & Lacey.

This compilation is one of a class which the publishers (feeling probably the prevailing public appetite for anecdote and light reading) are producing on various subjects. We have had, for instance, since the miscellaneous collection entitled the Percy, the *Law* illustrated by the volumes called "Westminster Hall, &c." and the *Church* under the title of "Lambeth and the Vatican;" the *Fine Arts* are promised—and here is the *Stage*. The Stage is the tritest topic of them all: but even upon that, aided by the popularity of the matter, the industry of the Doers has accumulated a mass of amusing story. Such a work requires no critical remark, and we shall therefore only show of what sort of stuff it is made, by selecting (in the present instance from the first volume) a few of the shortest pieces, which appear to us to possess the greatest novelty.

"*A Substitute for the Scriptures.*—When Woodward, the actor, resided in Dublin, about the year 1760, a mob one morning beset the parliament-house in that city, in order to prevent the members of it from passing an unpopular bill. Such as were supposed to belong to the court party experienced the grossest insults: and some of the ringleaders, thinking it necessary to make their representatives swear that they would not assent to the bill, surrounded Mr. Woodward's house, which was opposite to the parliament-house, in College-green, and called repeatedly to the family to throw them a Bible from the window. Mrs. Woodward was greatly alarmed at the request; unluckily, not having at the time such a book in her possession. Her husband, however, in the midst of her agitation, snatched up, with great presence of mind, a volume of Shakspeare's plays, which, tossing out of the dining-room window, he told the insurgents they were very welcome to. Upon this, they gave three cheers; and the ignorant rabble administered their oath to several of the Irish senators upon the works of our old English bard, which was afterwards returned by them, in safety, to the owner.

"*Stage Criticism.*—Doctor, afterwards Sir John Hill, author of some farces, and a paper called 'The Inspector,' went into the green room of Covent Garden Theatre, and addressing himself to Mrs. Woffington, of celebrated memory, and the first of actresses, he questioned her, whether or no she had seen 'The Inspector, of that day?—To which she answered in the negative. The Doctor replied, 'because, if you had, you would have seen my opinion of your performance, last night, in the character of *Calista*.'—'I am much obliged to you, sir,' replied the lady, 'for your kind intentions towards me; but, unfortunately, the play of that evening was obliged to be changed to the "Journey to London," in which I played the part of *Lady Townley*.'

"*Barthe.*—Barthe, the French dramatic author, was remarkable for selfishness. Calling upon a friend, whose opinion he wished to have on a new comedy, he found him in his last moments; but, notwithstanding, proposed to him to hear it read. 'Consider, (said the dying man) I have not more than an hour to live.'—'Aye, (replied Barthe), but this will occupy only half the time.'"

Account of a Remarkable Explosion of Gas in a Well near Leith Fort. By Mr. JOHN COLDSTREAM. In a Letter to DR. BREWSTER.

About three months since, a bore for a well was commenced in Cannon Street, near Leith Fort. Nothing particular was observed to occur in the course of the working, till Thursday the 28th ult., when the depth of 87 feet from the surface had been attained, without finding water. The bore had been sunk to this depth, through seven feet of vegetable soil and sand, and 80 feet of a very stiff dark coloured clay, containing imbedded, numerous rounded pebbles of quartz, chlorite slate, hardened sand stone, and coal. On the morning of the 28th, at half-past six, the two men, who had hitherto wrought at the bottom of the bore, went down, as usual, without lights, and commenced their labours. In the course of an hour after this, while driving their jumper, (three inches broad,) perpendicularly through the clay, they suddenly found it slip down about six inches, into an open space. Immediately, through the hole, thus made by the jumper, there issued with tremendous violence, and terrific noise, a vast quantity of some air, which, rushing past the workmen in the bore, ascended with such velocity, as to carry along with it masses of the clay of considerable size. The men below, instantly prepared to ascend, and one having got into the bucket was drawn up without delay, and the rope again lowered for the other one. He was seen to get into the bucket, and was drawn up about thirty feet, when it was observed that he appeared as if dead, and leaning over the bucket, so as to be in danger of falling out altogether. The men, therefore, above, fearful of his falling down and being killed, instantly lowered the bucket again, and one of them, ignorant of its being noxious air that had burst from its confinement, slid down on the rope, still without a candle, to see what was the matter with his comrade; on finding however, his breathing beginning to be affected, he returned to the mouth of the bore. A lighted candle was now procured, and brought to the mouth of the pit; no sooner had its flame reached the level of the ground, over the bore, than the whole air in the pit, inflamed and exploded with a report as loud as that produced by firing a large piece of ordnance; the flames rose to the height of forty feet and more from the pit's mouth, and are described as having been of a blue colour. A strong sulphureous odour was immediately perceptible.

It was not until two hours after this explosion, that the unfortunate man was drawn out; he was quite dead—his clothes were but little injured by the flames. Those, who were standing near, or over the mouth of the bore, at the time of the explosion, got themselves much scorched, and otherwise hurt. The whole neighbourhood was violently shaken, but no windows were broken by the shock.

No work was done in the pit for a week after this occurrence; but on the eighth day after, a candle was again brought to the pit's mouth, when immediately a second explosion, not quite so violent as the first, but of the same character, ensued; nor could the men venture down for several days; and the gas collected in such quantity, that, for about a week after this, it was exploded every morning; and the men found, that the quantity collected seemed to be greater in wet than in dry weather. On continuing the workings at the bottom of the bore, it was seen, that the jumper, used by the deceased and his compation, had penetrated a large cavity, situated immediately under the clay, and having for its floor a stratum of soft bituminous shale, called by miners blaize. In this cavity, therefore,—the size of which could not be exactly ascertained,—the gas seems to have been confined. By the 20th of May, they had got about ten feet below the surface of the shale, and still the gas continued to escape through the shale from the floor of the pit; in quantities, however so small, as not to prevent the miners from working all day; they now complain more of the loathsome sulphureous odour, which they still experience at the bottom of the pit, than of any difficulty in breathing. The pit is now 100 feet deep, and no water has been found. Its mouth is situated about fifty yards from, and is elevated about twelve feet above high water mark.

Arnea domestica, possessed of a Natural Diving-Bell, to assist it in crossing Water.

A house-spider was placed by Mr. Bell on a small platform, in the middle of a rummer full of water, the platform being about half an inch above the surface. It presently made its escape, as was anticipated, by suffering a thread to be wafted to the edge of the glass. Mr Bell, suspecting it might have been assisted by the water being so nearly on the same level, poured some of the water away, and placed the spider as before. It descended by the stick that supported the platform, till it reached the water, but finding no way to escape, it returned to the platform, and for some time, employed itself in preparing a web, with which it loosely enveloped the abdomen, by means of the hinder legs. It now descended, without hesitation, to the bottom of the water, when Mr. B. observed the whole of the abdomen to be covered with a web containing a bubble of air probably intended for respiration, as it evidently included the spiracles. The spider envelop d in this little diving-bell, endeavoured on every side to make its escape, but in vain, on account of the slipperiness of the glass; and, after remaining at the bottom for about thirteen minutes, it returned, apparently much exhausted, as it coiled itself closely under the little platform and remained afterwards without motion.—*Zoological Journal*, vol. i. 283.

Mode of catching Fish by Diving peculiar to the Gulf of Patrasso.

The diver being provided with a rope, made of a species of long grass, and which floats near the surface, has only to move his canoe where he perceives there is a rocky bottom; this done, he throws the rope out so as to form a tolerably large circle; and such is the timid nature of the fish, that instead of rushing out, it never attempts to pass this imaginary barrier, which acts as a tailsman, but instantly descends, and endeavours to conceal itself under the rocks.

Having waited a few moments till the charm has taken effect the diver plunges downwards, and not unfrequently returns with four

or five fish, weighing from two to six pounds each. As they seldom find more than the heads concealed, there is the less difficulty in bringing forth their rich prizes; and when the harvest is good, the divers are so dexterous, that they have a method of securing three or four fish under each arm, beside what they can take in their hands. The fish greatly resembles the John Dory.—Blaquiere's *Second Visit to Greece*. Lond. 1825. Part ii. p. 40.

Rapidity of the Effects of the Poison of some of the New Holland Snakes.

In a letter which we have received from His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, he mentions that one of the snakes which he has at home bit two of his pointers, one of which died in *three minutes*, and the other in about *thirty minutes*. Sir Thomas observes, that the venom of these reptiles can be compared in its effects only to the prussic acid.

An Inquiry into the present State of the Civil Law of England. By John Miller, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. London, 1825. Murray.

THIS is a publication of no ordinary importance. It relates to a subject which now engrosses the attention not merely of the legislature, but of the great body of society which the legislature represents. And, perhaps, of all the subjects to which that attention can be turned, there is none of a higher or more universal interest, both as it respects politics and morals, than the mode in which justice is administered. To say that the loud and general complaints which are made upon this subject are utterly groundless, would be just as ridiculous, as to say that those who are most loud and vehement in uttering those complaints, have sufficient knowledge and understanding of the subject to make their opinions worth notice. But here is a book, the work of considerable labour, written by a man whose profession entitles his opinions, on such a subject, to great wheight; which consists, from beginning to end, of discussions on the practical administration of justice in the various courts of this country; and which, in every branch of the discussion, disputes the wisdom of various parts of the existing system, and suggests innumerable alterations for its improvement.

There are other circumstances which give to this work a peculiar interest and importance. It has no tincture of party politics. The author has nothing in common, with Mr. Brougham, Mr. John Williams, and their coadjutors, who rake among the abuses or defects of the Courts of Justice for materials of attack against their most formidable political opponent. So far as we can gather of the political opinions of the author of this book from its contents, or can hear of these opinions from his friends, he is one who would, in politics, abjure all connexion with radicals or whigs. So far as we can judge of him as a lawyer, we should consider his qualities and habits to be speculative, rather than practical---savouring more of the library than of the court---and more accustomed to consider doctrines in the abstract, than in their actual application. This turn of thought and of study seems to us to account for the great and obvious errors which his book, with all its merits will be found to contain. Something must also be allowed for his prejudices, which are not slight nor few, and which hurry him to conclusions often times wholly unwarranted by facts, and inconsistent with the patient deductions of accurate reasoning. There is, moreover, a certain strain of dogmatism and pompousness in the enunciation of his opinions, which detracts from their weight, even when they are most accurate, and makes them ridiculous when they are iccorrect. But the sincerity and manliness with which his opinions are avowed, where they are most adverse to those living authorities whose favour and patronage a meaner spirit would have courted by a humble acquiescence---the stern and uncompromising tone with which he has denounced every thing which he thought an abuse in the administration of justice, without regard to the great names by which they are sanctioned, entitle Mr. Miller to the honour and respect of the country, and to the gratitude of the profession to which he belongs. We say that it entitles him in a peculiar degree to the gratitude of the gentlemen of the bar, because they have lain under the imputation of countenancing abuses in the Courts of Justice, from mere personal and interested motives. But now, we lay our hands on this volume, and we can say that the imputation is unjust.

The vulgar prejudice and out-cry against lawyers and Court of Law has of late extended almost beyond the vulgar sphere. The Court of Chancery which has always had an ill character on the score of its delays, has naturally come in for more than its aliquot part of this abuse, because the Chief Judge in that court, possessed as he is of great and good qualities, is avowedly dilatory and indecisive to a degree which in a man possessed of such great faculties, is absolutely astonishing. Dilatoriness and indecision in the Chief Judge, with a great increase of business requiring the utmost despatch and of a nature to exact the utmost diligence from the most rapid and decisive judge, have concurred to produce delays in the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery, which (we speak upon good information,) but for the unthanked labours of one of the inferior judges in that court, could never have been endured in this country. Entertaining as we do, the most sincere and profound respect---a respect amounting almost to veneration for the integrity and learning, and talents, and principles of the present Lord Chancellor, it is impossible not to acknowledge, what he had himself repeatedly acknowledged, that there is in the constitution of his mind something which occasions a difficulty in the delivery of his decision which makes the rapid despatch of business a matter with him absolutely impossible. In the business of a judge, as in all other business, rapidity and accuracy are qualities of inestimable importance. And whoever considers the nature of the business which is transacted in a court of justice, must feel that wherever there is less than a combination of both these great qualities, there is a deficiency which nothing else can supply, and the public duties of the judge cannot be adequately discharged. The man who questions the integrity, the learning, the talents. the consistency, or the sound judgment of Lord Eldon, as a lawyer and a statesman, must want either the knowledge or the candour which are necessary to give weight to his opinion. But whoever knows the state of business in the Court of Chancery. and knows the mode in which the business is treated before the supreme judge in that court, and knowing these matters, shall say, that there is that combination of accuracy and despatch which the due administration of justice requires, must be weak or wicked beyond the regard of any honourable mind.

The opinions expressed of this great judge, by the author of this book, are expressed openly and manfully, but to our notions they are not unprejudiced opinions. They go to blame him, chiefly, for omitting certain reformations in the law. But then, the practical utility of these reforms is certainly questionable. Censures upon that ground, therefore, are not very formidable in truth, though they are expressed with great emphasis in the following extract. After quoting a passage from the Chancellor D'Aguesseau, as to the duties of a judge, Mr. Miller proceeds thus:

"Lord Eldon has not thought fit to follow these directions. He came into power at a conjuncture when the decided change which was taking place in the texture of society, wealth, commerce, and population of the country, indicated that a greater change in our law and legal institutions would soon become desirable, than had taken place at any antecedent period of our history. Had he prompted, or superintended this great work, the length of his reign. and extent of his influence, would have enabled him to bring it almost, or altogether to its completion, and thus to have left a monument to his memory, which it falls to the lot of few individuals to have the power of erecting. Unfortunately for the country, and his own reputation, he has pursued a totally opposite course. Feeling that his strength did not lie in the depth and comprehensiveness of his general views, so much as in the extent of his acquaintance with the minutiæ of precedent and practice, and perceiving also that the surest way of continuing in place is to abstain from all innovation, his love of power combined with his love of superiority, induced him to with-hold from all decided improvements himself, and to look with an unfavourable eye on those which were proposed by others. In this course he has invariably persevered. It can hardly be expected that confirmed habits and opinions should be changed at 75, but it is one of the greatest disadvantages of permitting an aged person too long to occupy the same office, that he is apt to look upon it as a private possession which he is entitled to manage at his own will and pleasure, instead of regarding it as a public trust, which he can neither conscientously desire, nor ought to be permitted to retain any longer than while he is both able and willing to discharge the whole of the duties appertaining to it. It is probable that, at this moment, Lord Eldon has no conception of the sentiments which are almost universally entertained of his judicial administration, either by the persons who frequent his Court, or by those who are capable of judging out of it. He has never heard the truth spoken with that freedom and affection with which it flows from the lips of friends of equal understanding. It is one of his greatest misfortunes that through life he has made age, submissiveness, and mediocrity, the passports to his favour, and has as studiously kept aloof from men of liberal and independent minds, as he has kept them aloof from him. There are several reasons, both public and private, why I should have abstained from these observations, if I thought I properly could, and there are none of a private nature which could have led me to express them. I never asked a favour at his hands, or met with any fancied incivility or disservice from him, or through his intervention. I am not aware of being actuated by any other motive in giving them publicity but a conviction of their truth, and a firm persuasion that, with all the knowledge, industry, and sagacity, which Lord Eldon possesses, he is even now grievously hindering the law as a science, and has done an injury to it as a profession which is almost irreparable. While he feels no reluctance to testify the sense he entertains of the errors and imperfections of the law and its procedure, with the most unaccountable inconsistency he omits no opportunity of ridiculing and resisting every attempt which is made for its rectification. But there is every prospect that this state of things will not long continue. It is almost impossible that Lord Eldon's opinions can accord with those of his colleagues, to the wisdom of whose policy they are in such direct and manifest opposition, and the government will at length see the indispensible necessity of no longer permitting the obstinacy or procrastination of one man to stand in the way of the wants and wishes of a whole people. The fountains of inquiry and discussion have been opened up: the streams of information which they are sending forth are augmenting and collecting; and whether he resigns his office or retains it, he must either yield to the current, or with all his doubts and difficulties he will find himself carried away before it."

So much for the author's opinions of Lord Eldon. Though expressed with some bitterness,

they will be read with interest, because they are bold and straight-forward: but, as they go to impeach the wisdom of that distinguished individual, they do not touch any vulnerable part; they do not (as it strikes us) leave that impression of truth and justice in the propositions of the author, which compels our assent.

The other parts of the work, which treat of the actual state of the various Courts of Law, and of proposed amendments, have less interest than is contained in the passage which we have quoted, because they have no touch of that strong colour which must be given of the character of a distinguished man: and yet the discussions, in every part of the work, are conducted with a force and a vivacity that strongly engages our attention. The following observations for instance, contain very strong views; and if we cannot assent to them as entirely correct, yet they are enounced with a degree of clearness and precision which show that they are the fruit of considerable thought.

"No Judge can safely be behind the times he lives in. An acquaintance with cases and a knowledge of minute points of practice can scarcely be rated too highly. They are always of evident, and frequently of decisive utility: yet after all, they cannot be deemed the greatest qualifications of a judicial character. A Judge who devotes himself for a long course of years to the mere mechanical part of the law, without studying it as a science, or looking at the extent to which the system he is administering fulfils the ends of justice, becomes incapable of looking at the subject in one of its most interesting and useful points of view. A distinct perception of the grand rules of law or equity is no means so easily acquired as is usually imagined. A maxim may easily be quoted, or a leading doctrine referred to by a wavering mind striving to escape from a difficulty, but a thorough command of such a body of general principles as will satisfactorily solve the mass of cases which occur, without suffering one of them to do violence to another, is what few Judges have attained unto. A correct and comprehensive knowledge of the main principles of law has scarcely ever been combined in the same individual with an extraordinary familiarity with all the intricacies of practice. In the present state of the law of England it is impossible, and there is no reason why the fact should be either concealed or evaded. The more both of them can be acquired, so much the more perfect does the judicial character become, but if an election must be made, that which is more necessary ought to be preferred to that which is less. In a subordinate Judge, a knowledge of practice may wisely be made his chief recommendation, but the higher he is elevated in rank, the more indispensable is it that he should have an enlarged view of human knowledge and affairs, and, above all, a firm grasp of the leading rules of natural rectitude and justice.

"This, among others, is an unanswerable reason why judges should be elevated to the bench before they be too aged. The mind of a lawyer soon becomes warped, unless great care is taken to prevent it. The habit of arguing on every side of a question cannot fail to have an unfavourable effect on the understanding; the partialities he acquires for doctrines for which he has accidentally been led to contend at the bar, may sometimes be traced through every period of his subsequent judicial life; and what is still more melancholy, he is but too apt to give into practices, of the discredit of which he is not sufficiently sensible at the time, and cannot with decency, express a due degree of reprobation afterwards. If an advocate remains at the bar until he has sounded all the depths of practice, he should never be taken from it. He has lost more than he has gained, and more than by any p[illegible]s or application he can recover afterwards. Whether much practice at the bar be the best preparation for a judge is still a controverted question. Many of those who fill the highest offices in the law, in the different states in Europe, have never practiced as barristers at all. Most of the judicial officers in France, in former times, practiced extremely little. The mistaken partiality and preference which the French have always shown to military, rather than judicial merit, has hitherto induced them to withhold their due portion of renown from a class of men of the most disinguished worth, capacity, and patriotism, who have ever risen up among them. In Germany, also, the law faculties in the Universities, who were mostly if not altogether composed of professors who had never practiced, were until 1815 the judicial tribunals to whom questions of law were always referred in the last resort The law faculty of Saxony in the University of Leipsic enjoyed that dignity to the present day."

We shall not enter into any discussion on the accuracy of these positions, though most of them are very questionable. But we shall return again to Mr. Miller's book, which contains much more interesting matter than we have room to notice in our present number.

The Subaltern.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Chap. XIX.

From the 26th of January up to the 20th of the following month, nothing occurred either to myself individually, or to the portion of the army of which I was a member, particularly deserving of notice. During that interval, indeed, a fresh supply of wearing apparel, of flannels, stockigns, and shoes, reached me, being a present from kind friends at home; and seldom has any present proved more acceptable, or arrived more opportunely; but the reader is not, I dare say, over anxious to know whether the article in question were too large, too small, or whether they fitted to an hair's breadth. Neither would it greatly amuse him were I to detail at length how ships freighted with corn reached Secoa,; how fatigue parties were ordered out to unload them; and how the loads, being justly divided, were issued as forage for the horses, which stood much in need of it. It may, however, be worth while to state, that previous to the arrival of these corn ships, even the cavalry and artillery were under the necessity of feeding their horses chiefly upon chopped furze, and hence that disease had begun to make rapid progress among them, many dying almost every day, and all, even the most healthy, falling rapidly out of condition. But for this providential supply of wholesome oats and barley, I question whether we should have been able to take the field, at least effectively, till later in the season.

On the 16th February, 1814, the allied troops may be said to have fairly broken up from their winter quarters. The corps to which I belonged continued, indeed, under cover till the morning of the 21st; but we were already, in a great measure, at our posts; seeing that our cantonments lay immediately in rear of the picquets. Such divisions as had been quartered in and about St. Jean de Luz began, however, to move towards the front on the 16th, and pitching their tents on the crest of the position, they waited quietly till their leader should see fit to command a farther advance. On these occasions, no part of the spectacle is more imposing than the march of the artillery. Of this species of force, six, sometimes eight pieces, form a brigade, each gun is dragged by six or eight horses; by six, if the brigade be intended to act with infantry; by eight, if it belong to what is called the flying artillery. In the former case, eight gunners marched on foot beside each field-pieces whilst three drivers ride *a la postilion*; in the latter, gunners are all mounted and accoutred like yeomanry cavalry. Then the tumbrils and ammunition-waggons, with their train of horses and attendants, follow in rear of the guns, and the whole procession covers perhaps as much ground as is covered by two moderately strong battalions in marching order.

The greater part of the infantry attached to the left column had passed, when brigade after brigade of guns wound through our village. Those halting, just after they had cleared the street, diverged into some open fields on the right and left of the road, where the whole park, amounting to perhaps thirty pieces, was established. In another green field at the opposite side of Bidart, four heavy eighteen-pounders took their station, to be in readiness, in case of need, to be transported to Fort Charlotte. Last of all came the cavalry, consisting of the 12th and 16th light dragoons, and of two regiments of heavy Germans; nor could we avoid remarking, that though the 12th and 16th dragoons are both of them distinguished corps, the horses of the foreigners were, nevertheless, in far better order than those of our countrymen. The fact, I believe, is, that an Englishman, greatly as he piques himself on his skill in farriery, never acquires that attachment for his horse which a German trooper experiences. The latter dreams not, under any circumstances, of attending to his own comfort till after he has provided for the comfort of his steed. He will frequently sleep beside it, through choice, and the noble animal seldom fails to return the affection of his master whose voice he knows, and whom he will geneerally follow like a dog.

There was another striking difference in the two brigades of cavalry, which I remarked. The English rode on, many of them silent; some chatting of a thousand things, others whistling or humming those tuneless airs in which the lower orders of our countrymen delight. The Germans, on the contrary, sang, and sang beautifully, a wild chorus—a hymn, as I afterwards learned, to the Virgin—different persons taking different parts, and producing altogether the most exquisite harmony. So great an impression did this music make upon me, that I caught the air, and would note it down for the benefit of my reader were I sufficiently master of the art of notation; but as this happens not to be the case, he must wait till we become personally aequainted, when I promise to play it for him, in my very best style, upon the flute.

Nor was it only on the left that warlike movements occurred. The whole army took the field; and that a serious campaign was already commenced, the sound of firing at the extreme end of the line gave notice. I had wandered abroad with my gun on the morning of the 18th, not indeed venturing to proceed far from home, but trying the neighbouring copses for a hare or woodcock, when my farther progress was arrested by the report of several cannons in the direction of Lord Hill's division. These were succeeded by a rapid but short discharge of musketry, and my sport was immediately abandoned; but I found, on my return, that no alarm was excited, and that every description of force which I had left in a state of inaction continued still inactive.

The same degree of suspense prevailed amongst us during the 19th and 20th. On the latter of these days my mind, at least, was kept employed by a journey to the harbour, for the purpose of bringing up a fresh supply of corn for the horses; though it was a species of employment with which I would have readily dispensed, inasmuch as the day chanced to be particularly cold, with snow. But our anxiety was destined not to be of long continuance; an order reaching us that night, at a late hour, to be accoutred and in line of march by three o'clock in the following morning. Now, then, at length, we applied ourselves to the task of packing the baggage. The tents were once

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more summoned into use; their condition closely examined; such rents as appeared in the canvass were hastily repaired, and every deficiency in pegs and strings made good. Then the ordinary supply of *provend*, as Major Dalgetty would call it, being put up, we threw ourselves down in our clothing, and fell asleep.

It was still dark as pitch, when the well-known sound of troops hurrying to their stations, roused me from my slumber. As I had little to do in the way of accoutring, except to buckle on my sabre. and to stick my pistols in black leather haversack, which, on such occasions, usually hung at my back, abundance of time was given for the consumption of as much of breakfast as at that early hour I felt disposed to consume; after which I took post between my men. The reader will have doubtless noted, that like the good soldier already named, I never set out upon any military expedition, without having in the first place, laid in a foundation of stamina to work upon. And here I would recommend to all young warriors, who may be gathering laurels when nothing of me shall remain, except these Memoirs, happily preserved from oblivion by being recorded in the immortal pages of Maga, invariably to follow my example. They may rely upon it, that an empty stomach, so far from being a provocative, is a serious antidote to valour; and that a man who has eaten nothing previous to either an advance or a retreat, runs no little risk of finding his strength fail at the very moment when its continuance is of vital importance to him. No, no, your hot-brained youth who is too impatient to eat, is like your over-anxious hunter, which refuses its corn because the hounds pass the stable. Neither the one nor the other will go through a hard day's works.

The troops being formed in marching order, word was given, and we advanced in the direction, now so familiar to us of the Mayor's house. As we passed the park of artillery, we heard rather than saw the drivers limbering up, and preparations busily making for service. The tramp of many feet, that could be discerned, as well as the clattering of horses' hoofs, the jingling of steel scabbards, and the rattle of canteens and cartouch-boxes; but it was not till these various sounds had become faint and distant that day, light began to break upon us. We had, however, been conscious of having struck into a sort of by-lane, and of having proceeded for some time in a direction towards the right; and hence, when objects became visible, we were not surprised to find that we had passed even the village of Arcanques; and that all the country hitherto traversed by us, was left behind. As may be guessed, this circumstance alone excited pleasurable feelings; for we were weary of the eternal Mayor's house and Fort Charlotte, and anxious to reach some other field on which to prove our courage.

The point towards which our steps were turned, was a lofty eminence, distant about a quarter of a mile from the banks of the Nive, and commanding an extensive view of a country extremely beautiful. The height had been occupied during the preceding day by a part of the 5th division, which now resigned the charge to us and descending into the plain, crossed the river, and pushed off in a direction to the right. For ourselves, we were commanded to halt here; and as neither the tents nor baggage had arrived—as indeed we soon learned that they were not to follow—we sedulously set about lighting fires, and prepared to bivouack. These were, however, as yet early days for bivouacking; and hence arrangements were made for getting us under cover during the night; in accordance with which, we descended soon after sun-set to a large chateau, close beside the advanced sentries, where ample accommodation was found for all of us. There the night was passed, not altogether free from apprehension, seeing that no picquets—only a chain of sentinels, were between us and the enemy—but as every thing remained quiet, without any attempt being made to molest us, no evil consequences resulted from the adoption of a plan, agreeable enough, it is true, but savouring perhaps of rashness, rather than excess of caution.

As soon as the morrow's early parade was dismissed, and I preceived that no indication was given of further movements, I took my gun, and set off to the woods, where I hoped to find game enough to furnish out a comfortable repast in the evening. Nor was I disappointed. Hares and woodcocks abounded here; there were moreover numerous flocks of golden plover; and of these I contrived to bring home a sufficient number to satisfy my own wants, and the wants of others. But it was not alone because I chanced to be particularly successful in shooting that the day's excursion gave me pleasure. The country around was more romantic and striking than any which I had yet seen, and came nearer to a realization of my previous notions respecting the scenery in the south of France, of what it really was or rather of what it ought to be. All was hill and dale, sleeping groves and green meadows, with here and there a vineyard, already beginning to give signs of vegetation, and to put forth its dilicate fibres, like our hop plant in the month of May. The proximity of the Nive, too, added not a little to the beauty of the prospect, as it flowed gently and quietly on, winding for a while between sloping grass-fields, and then eluding for the eye amid the thick groves which overhung its banks. It would have been altogether as sweet and pastoral a landscape as the imagination can very well picture, but for the remote view of the entrenched camp, which from various points might be obtained, and the nearer glimpse of numerous watchfires, round which groups of armed men were swarming. To me, however, these were precisely the most interesting objects in the panorama, and those upon which I chiefly delighted to fix my attention.

The game which the sporting members of the corps contrived this day to pick up was so abundant, that we resolved to admit the whole of our brother officers to a participation in it, & to spend an evening together, after the fashion of an evening at home. For this purpose, all the culinary utensils within reach were put in requisition, and all the individuals skilled in the gastronomic art were invited to give proof of their abilities. Beef---lean beef---that evertasting and insipid food of soldiers --was digested in every imaginable form, whilst hares were melted down into soup, woodcocks stewed, golden plovers roasted, and sundry rabbits curried. In a word, we sat down, in number about five & twenty, at six o'clock, to a dinner which would have done no discredit, in point of cookery, to the favourite disciple of Dr. Kitchener, and which even Sir William Curtis himself would not have deemed unworthy of his notice. Good cheer, morever, is generally the parent of good humour, and good humour is the source of benevolence; nor would it be easy to point out in this selfish world of ours, five and twenty persons whose hearts overflow more richly with the milk of human kindness, than did ours, as we took our seats by the wellfilled board. Fervently did we wish that every corps in the British army, ay, and in the French army too, could that day fare as well; whilst we proceeded to prove, in the most satisfactory of all manners, that delicate viands were not thrown away, at least upon us.

These praise-worthy expressions had hardly ceased, and we had just begun to pay our addresses to the well-boild soup, when the tread of horses' hoofs attracted our notice. It would have been a positive sin had the enemy come on at such a moment as this; and I verily believe, that we, our wrath would have given him no quarter. Nevertheless, sins are daily committed; nor were we by any means at ease, touching this important matter till the cause of the alarm appeared. It was a wounded officer who had been shot in a skirmish this morning, and was now solwly travelling to the rear, being with difficulty held on his horse by a couple of attendants. Our dinner was instantly abandoned, and we all ran to offer such assistance as it lay in our power to offer. But the poor fellow was too seriously hurt to accept of our invitations to eat. The surgeon accordingly took him in charge, and having amputated the arm which one ball had broken, and striven in vain to extract another from his side, he left him to the care of his servant. The man was dead before morning.

It is impossible to describe the chilling effect of this adventure upon all of us. Steeled, as men necessarily become in a continued state of warfare against the milder and more gentle feeling of our nature, they must be hardened indeed, if they can behold a dying fellow-creature arrive among them, in an hour of jollity and mirth, without viewing the contrast in so strong a light as to damp. if it be unable utterly to destroy, their own hilarity. For our own parts, we returned, indeed, to table, and we chatted, or rather endeavoured to chat, as if no such guest had come among us. But it would not do. Our party, which we had designed to keep together till dawn, broke up soon after ten o'clock, and we lay down to sleep with minds more full of our suffering brother-in-arms, than of our own joviality.

The wounded officer belonged to a regiment of the fifth division. He had acted with a small party as one of the flank patrol, during an oblique movement of his brigade, along the front of the enemy's line, and falling in with a body of their skirmishers, had been wounded in a wood, where the rapid advance of the column left him. His servant and another man, having procured a horse from one of his friends, returned to his assistance. But before they could discover him the division was too far on its way to be overtaken, consequently they took with him a direction to the rear, which brought them to our house. He had received his wounds at an early hour in the day, and had been preserved from bleeding to death only by the cold; but the long period which elapsed ere his hurts could be dressed, rendered them doubly severe. Our surgeon, indeed assured us, that no care, however speedily bestowed, could have saved him; and therefore it was perhaps as well that the absence of medical assistance shortened his misery, by protecting him from the torture necessarily attendant upon useless dressings.

We had just begun to drop into a forgetfulness of all causes, both of joy and sorrow, when a dragoon arrived with orders for the commanding officer, by which it appeared that we were to be under arms at three o'clock next morning, and to follow where the bearer—a soldier of the corps of guides—should lead. Something, too, was whispered about a general attack upon the enemy's lines; of passing the Adour, and investing Bayonne; but these were mere surmises, naturally following upon such vague direction. For myself, I permitted them not to occupy much of my attention, or to keep their places long in my mind; but philosophically concluding that I had no choice submitted to me, and that I must go wherever I should be sent, and act exactly as I should be desired to act, I once more threw myself on the floor, and closed my eyes. Sleep was not long a stranger to my eyelids.

(To be Continued.)

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